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WEEK'S FIGHTING IS SUCCESSION OF ALLIED VICTORIES

Germans As Result May Be Forced To Great Retreat

MAY BE LIKE 1917

Withdrawal From Salients Indicates Desire To Save Perilous Situation

AISNE THREATENED

French, Surging Down From Lassigny, Menace Enemy's Whole Flank

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22, 6:20 p.m.—The intensely interesting battle position continues the one great topic. Events are moving so fast that it is difficult to keep pace with them but a summary of the week's happenings may be useful.

Chaulnes and Roye have not yet been captured but are closely invested by the combined operations of the 4th British Army under General Sir Henry Rawlinson, the 1st French Army under General Debeney and the 3rd French Army under General Humbert.

Between the 15th and 17th these Franco-British forces advanced on both sides of the Amiens-Roye road to the western outskirts of Roye while the important key-point of Lassigny, on Lassigny massif, was captured by General Humbert after he had captured the massif after a strenuous struggle.

Between the Matz and the Avre the Germans stubbornly resisted the French offensive on the 18th and 19th and prevented the French making much progress here.

This was exactly what Marshal Foch aimed at, as it fixed the attention of the enemy on this part of the field while a new development was materialising elsewhere.

Mangin At Ailette

This new development was the hammer blow by General Mangin's 10th French Army, which began on the 18th on a front of about ten miles and has swept forward irresistibly as far as the Ailette. By Wednesday evening General Mangin's battlefront had broadened to sixteen miles from the Aisne to Bailly and his maximum penetration up to the present has been from some fifteen to eighteen miles.

Meanwhile General Humbert's 3rd Army, advancing on General Mangin's left, had progressed more than five miles at the furthest point and is streaming down the farther slopes of Lassigny and beyond.

It is too early yet to predict the effect of this advance but it is evident that it constitutes a serious threat to the enemy's positions northward of the Aisne and, if it can be continued further, will outflank the whole of the German lines on the Aisne and Vesle. The German lines westward of the Oise are also threatened.

The Allies have, in fact, succeeded in driving a formidable wedge between the group of armies commanded by the German Crown Prince and the group commanded by General von Boehm.

The total of the prisoners captured between the Oise and the Aisne from August 18 to 20 exceeds 10,000 and this number is likely to be considerably exceeded when the captures yesterday and today are added.

French Losses Small

The French have made most successful use of the element of surprise and their losses have been gratifyingly small.

Surprise tactics were also effectively employed on the 21st when Sir Julian Byng attacked northward of the Ancre and the British forces in this sector advanced practically to the line of the Albert-Arras railway. General Byng's attack is a direct threat to the German positions on the important Thiepval Ridge and

(Continued on Page 19)

Steamer Sungkiang Sinks Off Swatow; No Lives Are Lost

China Navigation Company 2,000 Tonner Lost 180 Miles From Hongkong

The China Navigation Company 2,000 tons steel steamer Sungkiang, which left Hongkong for Shanghai Tuesday morning, sank off Lamock Islands, 180 miles from Hongkong and about 40 miles from Swatow, according to a wire received by the local offices of the steamship company late yesterday afternoon.

The Sungkiang is believed to have been lost yesterday morning. All passengers were saved, in the opinion of the offices of the company here.

No details of the sinking reached here up to a late hour last night. The company was merely notified of the disaster and immediately wired Hongkong and Swatow for the complete story. Detailed news is expected today.

The steamer was due here yesterday morning.

The Sungkiang was a steel twin-screw steamer which has been on the Shanghai-Hongkong run for several years. The steamer was built in Greenock, Scotland, by Scott and Company, in 1888 for the China Navigation Company, Ltd., and was registered at London.

The steamer was 256.3 feet long, 36.3 feet wide with a depth of 21.6 feet and was fitted with 150 horse power triple expansion engines. Captain H. Trowbridge was in command of the Sungkiang

———W.S.S.———

BIG NEW YORK HOUSE TO OPEN BRANCH HERE

Messrs. W. R. Grace And Company Will Enter Export And Import Business In China

Messrs. W. R. Grace and Company, extensive owners of steamship lines, exporters and importers, bankers and tradesmen, a big New York firm, will open offices in Shanghai for general export and import business.

Mr. S. F. Jones, former agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Kobe, will arrive here in a few days with a trained staff of Americans who are on the way from the United States. The local offices of the New York house will probably open early next month.

———W.S.S.———

AUSTRIAN OFFICERS FEAR THEIR OWN MEN

Number Of Attacks By Disgruntled Soldiers Brings Official Warning

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 23.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—An official Swiss despatch says that attempts on the lives of officers in Austria is increasing. It is reported that several Commandants of Austrian corps have advised officers behind the front to have their revolvers always with them.

———W.S.S.———

King Of The Hedjaz Is Reported Dead

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a report from Constantinople that the King of the Hedjaz is dead.

———W.S.S.———

CHINESE POLICE ARREST JAPANESE AT HARBIN?

Trouble Between Chinese And Japanese Reported Also On South Manchuria Railway

According to a Japanese telegram last night, five Japanese were arrested by the Chinese police at Harbin on the night of August 20, one of them dying as the result of alleged cruel treatment. No cause for the incident was given.

The same source reports that a near clash took place at the railway station of the South Manchurian Railway at Kwanchetse as the result of a dispute between Chinese troops and the stationmaster. Fifty Chinese soldiers were alleged to have rushed for a machine-gun and aimed it at a number of Japanese troops when the latter attempted to act as peace makers between the Chinese and the station master.

COUP BY HORVATH SPLITS FACTIONS IN VLADIVOSTOK

Proclamation Issued Depriving Siberian Government Of Its Troops

FEELING RUNS HIGH

Other Faction Replies With Proclamation And Crisis Is Reached

NO BLOODSHED YET

Allied Consuls And Generals Hold Meeting To Consider Situation

Reuter's Pacific Service

Vladivostok, August 24.—General Pleshkoff, on behalf of General Horvath, carried out a coup d'etat this morning by issuing a proclamation declaring that the Russian military forces in the Far East are included in his command and depriving Colonel Tolstoff of the command of the Russian volunteer force organised in Vladivostok.

The Zemstvo, on behalf of the Siberian Government, has issued a counter-proclamation denouncing General Horvath and General Pleschkoff and calling upon the people to defend their rights.

The Russian volunteers have gone over to General Horvath en masse.

The Siberian Government, nonplussed at the suddenness of the affair, were unable to organise active opposition. The issue proceeds and feeling is running high but there has been no bloodshed.

Allied Representatives Meet

The Consular Body and also the Allied military leaders have convened a meeting to consider the situation.

This morning before daybreak the town militia under a leading member of the Zemstvo broke into the printing office of the Kadet newspaper, destroyed the type which had been set up, and carried off this morning's issue.

The incident is an indication of the political unrest prevalent in the town.

Japanese At Manchuli

Tokio, August 23.—Official: A portion of the troops under General Fujii's command arrived a Manchuli yesterday.

On the 11th the troops under General Semenoff drove back the enemy and occupied the border line north of Manchuli.

The Japanese and Chinese residents and the Chinese and Czecho-Slovak troops are welcoming the Japanese troops while the Russian refugees west of Dsinganlin are enthusiastically expressing their appreciation of Japan's military help and praying for its success.

Tokio, August 23.—Major General H. O. Knox, Commander of the British troops at Vladivostok, and his staff arrived in Tokio today.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 22.—The Weser Zeitung learns from Archangel that Petapoff, the Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army in the Murman region, was caught by the peasants when fleeing and given up to the British.

According to a German source, the Red Guards when they captured Simbirsk publicly hanged 300 Czecho-Slovaks in the market-place.

———W.S.S.———

Congress Debating Man-Power Measure

Bill Bringing All Male Americans Up To 45 Under Draft Ready For Passage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 23.—Both houses of Congress have begun to debate the Man-power Bill. The House of Representatives will sit continuously till the bill is passed.

———W.S.S.———

Well, They're Easier To Give Than Bread

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 22.—The Vossische Zeitung states that over 4,500,000 Iron Crosses have been awarded.

J.I. Ezra In $100,000 Offer, Starts New Wave In Baseball Brainstorm

Proposes To Messrs. Bunn and Merriman That They Prove Charges of Bribery; Declares Willingness to Give That Sum to Allied War Funds, If Convicted

ASKS THEM TO PUT UP A FUND

Agrees to Match That Sum, Or Any Part Of It That They Can Collect; Other Developments and Our Own Views Concerning The Big Local Scandal

A new and tempestuous wave will be added to the brainstorm Shanghai has been suffering for the last two weeks in connection with the Baseball Scandal by the $100,000 offer of Mr. Judah I. Ezra, particulars of which are set forth in the adjoining columns. This offer is addressed to Mr. R. D. Bunn, President of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club, and Mr. W. L. Merriman, popularly known as the "Father of Baseball in the Far East."

We do not know what they will do with it, but it looks on the face of it like an uncommonly good chance not only to add anywhere from $10,000 to $100,000 to the Allied war funds, but at the same time, and this is vastly more important, to establish to the general satisfaction of the community the guilt or innocence of the three young men and the Ninth Cavalry Baseball Nine, who have been respectively charged with giving and accepting bribes to throw two of the games recently played here, one to Meiji and the other to the Navy.

The Scandal Summed Up

Developments in the scandal to date may be briefly rehashed as follows:

Mr. Merriman filed with the Race Club Stewards a direct charge of bribery, specifically against Mr. J. I. Ezra in connection with the Ninth Cavalry-Meiji game, stating that Mr. Ezra had paid $2,000 to the cavalrymen to induce them to throw the game.

During the investigation, the names of Messrs. Freddie Elias and V. Gensberger were brought into the scandal, they admitting that they had pooled their bets, totaling $15,000 on the winning end—$9,000 on the Meiji game and $6,000 on the Navy game—with Mr. J. I. Ezra.

Shortly after the inquiry was begun, the three young men returned the $15,000 to the Baseball Club to do with it as the club should see fit.

The Race Club after a lengthy general meeting voted 112 to 17 to expel Mr. J. I. Ezra, and later the stewards voted to suspend Mr. Elias for one year. (Mr. Gensberger is not a member of the Race Club).

At the general meeting of the Race Club, however, the charge of bribery, from which the whole scandal resulted, was dropped, and Mr. Ezra was expelled on the charge that he had been guilty of conduct unbecoming a member of the Race Club, in having associated freely with the Ninth Cavalry team, and in giving them money without the knowledge of their superior officer, thereby contributing to get them into trouble and to bring discredit upon their regiment.

Loan To Negroes Admitted

In this connection it should be borne in mind that the accused men admitted having loaned the negroes about $70 in the early part of the week in question, and having taken them out to the home of Mr. Ellis Ezra, where they, being cavalrymen, were shown the Ezra ponies and were given a round of drinks; and it was also admitted that after leaving the Ellis Ezra home the motor car was driven to Jessfield where another round of drinks was ordered for the men, most of whom took soft drinks.

With regard to the $2,000 bribe charge, the accused admitted that on the Saturday night, August 3, after the negroes had lost to Meiji, they drove to the Savoy, where the negroes were stopping and gave them $1,000 (having won $9,000) and that on the following Monday night, August 5, (having won $6,000) after the negroes had lost to the Navy, they gave them another $1,000. They denied that this money was paid as the result of an agreement with the negroes. They denied that the money was intended to influence the play of the negroes in any way and said in explanation that the negroes had told them that they were "broke" and could get no money until they reached Manila, and that they were sorry for them and wanted to give them money for a good time.

The above, we believe, fairly sketches, or outlines the development of the scandal up to date. The direct charge of bribery has been made and it has been dropped; and action has been taken on another charge, that of conduct unbecoming a member of the Race Club.

Now we wish to put the following plain question to Shanghai: Is there any fair or honest person in this community willing to let this scandal stop here? We say, no; that it cannot be allowed to die out, or be choked off at this stage. The Race Club has acted as it saw fit, after reading and hearing all the evidence produced by the inquiry, at least all that we know about. (There are rumors that all the evidence has not become public). It has expelled one member and suspended another. This, we suppose, is all that it can do.

U. S. Army Inquiry Probable

Down at Manila the high officials of the United States army of course will, probably at once, conduct a court martial of their own. They will put that Ninth Cavalry ball team on the rack and they will review the evidence adduced here. And they will make their finding. Meantime, we think Shanghai ought to suspend judgment until that finding is reached and made public. The American army officials who will sit in judgment in this case know a lot more about baseball than the general public of Shanghai does, certainly more than the Race Club does, and they know a lot more about negro cavalry baseball teams than anybody in Shanghai, and it is due to the court which they constitute that judgment here should be suspended.

Who here wishes to find this American army baseball team guilty,

(Continued on Page 2)

THE $100,000 OFFER.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—I enclose herewith copy of a letter delivered today to Messrs. R. D. Bunn and W. L. Merriman, and I trust it will lead to a speedy and truthful solution of the regrettable conditions arising out of the alleged charges against me, with substanial contribution to the Allied War Funds, either way the decision may be. Yours faithfully.

J. I. EZRA.

(ENCLOSURE)

Shanghai, August 24, 1918.

R. D. Bunn, Esq.,
President,
Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club,
and
W. L. Merriman, Esq.,

Gentlemen: In view of the *positive* statement made by Mr. Merriman at the general meeting of he members of the Shanghai Race Club, on Monday, August 19, 1918, that:

"Bribery had been committed, and I (Mr. Merriman) am prepared to prove it up to the hilt."

which statement has been confirmed by various publications in the newspapers of Shanghai, I have the following remarks and proposal to make:

I feel that I have not been given a fair trial. You have never submitted yourself, your *full* evidence or your witnesses to me nor to any of the accused for cross-examination.

You have called in the Police, and they or you, have withheld evidence obtained from reliable witnesses, and used such evidence as would support your accusation.

By reference to secret evidence, which, while proving guilt, according to your statement, cannot be disclosed for good reasons, you have prejudiced public opinion and made it impossible for me to obtain a fair hearing or trial anywhere, up to the present time.

You failed in your duties as an investigator of such a grave charge, when, after obtaining the signed statement of alleged bribery, you did not bring all the parties concerned together, with counsel, before the members of the 9th Cavalry Baseball Team left Shanghai; or if necessary applied through the United States Consul, to the Military Authorities at Manila for orders to detain the men here, until a full investigation could be made and charges proven or disproven.

All parties, including myself, were members of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club and the American Club; the charge was connected with alleged irregularity of Baseball Games, and involved the honor of United States soldiers; therefore, the proper channels to initiate, if not carry through the investigation of this charge, were, first, the Committee of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club; failing them, the Committee of the American Club or a special Committee of Americans; instead of which, you preferred the charge and brought me to trial before the Stewards of the (British) Racing Club.

You have convinced so many prominent men of Shanghai, with your positive assurance of my guilt, that I feel you should be able to also secure their co-operation in the offer I make for the benefit of Allied War Funds.

I have this day deposited with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the sum of dollars twenty-five thousand ($25,000.00) with a copy of and subject to the conditions stated herein.

I make this deposit, as an evidence of good faith of my offer and do not ask you or your friends to do likewise, *but*, you, your friends and those you have, or will be able to convince, by the evidence of my guilt, shall collect signatures to a promise to contribute, so much as they are willing, to back your or their judgment and opinion. These signatures are to be deposited with a Committee, and upon the date you prove what you claim, I will cover an equal amount, subject to,

If you prove your charge as claimed, *I WILL PAY.*

If you do not prove the charge, *YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS WILL PAY* the amount guaranteed to the Allied War Funds.

While I have deposited $25,000.00 cash, as evidence of good faith, I do not limit the contribution to Allied War Funds by this amount. I will cover any amount you and your friends will agree to contribute, up to dollars one hundred thousand ($100,000.00).

This opportunity, to benefit the Allied War Funds, should be pushed to the fullest extent, and with your positive statements, you should have no difficulty in making the contribution a substantial one. I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,
J. I. EZRA.

GERMANS FORCED TO FULL RETREAT ON 30-MILE FRONT

Withdrawing Before French On Both Sides Of The Oise

DIVETTE CROSSED

Enemy Also Yielding Territory Between Matz And Aisne Rivers

THOUSANDS TAKEN

British Press On In North; Capture Albert And 5,000 Men

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, August 23.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The battle ranging in France is on the widest front in the war and extends about fifty miles north of Soissons.

Everywhere the battle is going successfully for the Allies. The British Third Army has gained more than a mile on a front of seven miles. The British Fourth Army has gained more than two miles on a front of seven miles, and has captured 1,500 prisoners. The Third Army captured 500 prisoners in Gommiecourt.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 23.—A semi-official communique reports:

The enemy is in full retreat on both sides of the Oise and between the Matz and the Aisne on a front of fifty kilometers.

Our detachments of light troops have crossed the Divette.

Take Towns On Divette

Paris, August 22.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

During the night our troops maintained contact with the enemy between the Matz and the Oise and east of the Oise.

We occupied le Plemont, Thiescourt, Cannectancourt and Ville and reached the Divette.

We are on the edge of the Oise, east of Noyon, from Sempigny to Bretigny.

Further east we captured Bourguignon and St. Paul-aux-Bois and are pushing northward of these villages.

We reached the Ailette at Quincy-Basse.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne there has been no change except in the region of Pommiers, of which we hold the western outskirts.

Prisoners Number Thousands

London, August 23.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters yesterday evening reports:

Our pursuit continued the whole afternoon and evening yesterday.

We reached the Oise at Sempigny just as the bridges were blown up but the destruction was incomplete.

Further south as we were occupying Petit Maupas the enemy began to retreat in disorder and numerous trains on the other side of the Oise were seen hurrying northwards.

Throughout the afternoon the enemy rear-guards fought fiercely to save important material but in vain. Our troops, at the close of the evening, had advanced to St. Paul. The other regiments following collected a huge quantity of material, heavy guns and machine-guns while our artillery and cavalry pushed ahead.

It was soon noticeable that the resistance of the enemy, chiefly by machine-guns, was diminishing. Nevertheless it was desperate at certain points, notably at St. Aubin to north of Hill 140, where we are fighting with bombs.

Batches of prisoners have arrived all night long and it has been impossible to count them as they total at least several thousands.

The enemy considers the positions of his first line divisions most precarious. He rests his hopes on his second line divisions, which are echelonned in depth in order to resist at all costs. Our advance continued this morning towards the Ailette through the enemy's broken front.

Germans Admit Some Loss

The German official communique this evening reports:

English attacks on a large scale northwestward of Bapaume and between Albert and the Somme failed.

A German official communique yesterday reported:

British and New Zealand troops attacked between Moyenneville and

the Ancre. Their first onslaught broke down before our battle positions. We recaptured in counter-attacks portions of the ground which we had ceded.

According to plan, we retired a short distance south-westward of Noyon and also withdrew our troops from Carlepont Wood to behind the Oise. The enemy gained ground at Bierancourt.

British Take Albert

London, August 22.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening that he has captured Albert, Australian troops participating, and taken 1,400 prisoners and a few guns.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this evening:

The operation launched on the high ground between Albert and Bray has been eminently satisfactory. More than a thousand prisoners have been taken, making a total with yesterday's of 4,000. There is an unconfirmed report that Albert is completely in our hands.

In Flanders we are steadily advancing towards Bailleul.

Our successes yesterday and today entailed quite light casualties.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this evening:

Last night we were established along nearly the whole of the railway between Moyenneville and Beaucourt, except in the Miraumont sector. We fell back in the vicinity of Achiet-le-Grand, where the enemy had concentrated. Sharp fighting occurred at Beauregard, between Miraumont and Puisieux, which finally remained in our possession.

None of the enemy counter-attacks were pushed with great strength or determination nor caused us to give ground.

Advance Is Two Miles

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

English east County and London and Australian troops holding the sector between the Somme and the Ancre attacked this morning with the object of carrying the positions on the high ground traversed by the Bray-sur-Somme-Albert Road.

The attack was completely successful. We captured the whole of our objectives at an early hour and advanced two miles on a front of over six miles. We retook Albert.

The enemy offered a strong resistance at certain points, particularly on the slopes northward of Bray, which itself did not form a part of our objective. In this latter sector a counter-attack pressed us back 500 yards.

Fighting continued for some time in Albert until the town had been finally cleared of the enemy by our troops.

In this successful operation we took 1,400 prisoners and a few guns.

We also made progress on the left bank of the Ancre southward of Beaucourt.

Northward of the Ancre the enemy counter-attacked in strength at a number of points.

After the repulse of one hostile assault early this morning in the Miraumont sector, the enemy again attacked in this sector and entered our positions but our counter-attack immediately drove him out.

The enemy also succeeded northeastward of Achiet-le-Grand in pressing back our forward posts but again our counter-attack re-established the position and left 200 prisoners in our hands.

We repulsed other attacks eastward of Courcelles and eastward of Moyenneville.

5,000 Prisoners In Day

We took a total of over 5,000 prisoners yesterday and today between the Somme and Moyenneville.

On the Lys front we made progress eastward of Merville and in the direction of Neuf Berquin, taking prisoners and machine-guns.

We also advanced our line northward of Bailleul on a front of 1½ miles and took prisoners.

We repulsed a raid in the neighborhood of Dickebusche.

Aviation.—A thick mist prevented our aeroplanes from paticipating in the early stage of the attack northward of the Ancre yesterday but when the weather cleared their participation became active. Our airmen attacked the hostile troops and transport from low altitudes with bombs and machine-guns, scattering ammunition wagons and columns on the march. Also, in several cases, they silenced guns firing at our tanks by means of bombs and machine-gun fire from the air.

We dropped twelve tons of bombs during the day, destroyed twenty-one aeroplanes and drove down eight out of control. Eight British machines are missing.

Our night-bombing machines dropped 25½ tons of bombs on different tragets. The stations at Cambrai and Marcoing were heavily attacked and also a number of railway bridges, lines, aerodomes and billets. We broke down the Ausigny-au-Bac bridge on the Douai-Cambrai road. All our machines returned. One of our night-fliers brought down a large enemy bomber in flames.

One British machine reported missing yesterday has returned.

Mangin's Advance Swift; Goes Seven Miles By Noon

London, August 23.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring on the evening of the 22nd, gives a graphic picture of the battle. He says:

General Mangin's advance this morning was remarkably swift. His troops at noon were seven miles beyond yesterday's line at certain points. How harried the Germans were is shown by the fact that their foot-bridges over the Oise were left intact. Our advance was so swift that the lines has become vague and it is difficult to mark the line now that the war of movement has been resumed. The order of battle is nowadays as follows:

Well beyond the infantry patrols the advance guards slip cleverly ahead, ceaselessly harassing the Germans, cavalry patrols advance over the open country, exploring the woods and arms. They may be seen starting at a gallop from the front lines and then slowing down and scouting in No Man's Land. From time to time a party of troops return at the gallop, bringing back information.

No less picturesque are the crews of the tanks who, covered with dust and oil, look like negroes. Tanks everywhere closely follow the infantry reducing machine-gun nests as the latter unmask themselves or are reported.

Behind the tanks comes the artillery. The batteries pass at a canter and take up new positions, where generally they do not stay long in these days.

The supply columns follow up the advance with equal speed. Limbers no longer bring up ammunition at a walk; they come at gallop in a cloud of dust.

The most striking part of the battle picture, however, is the close co-operation of the Air Service as a fighting arm.

The weather was close and threatening today, yet the French aeroplanes were aloft as numerous as ever, mercilessly harrying the German aeroplanes which appear. Our bombers fly ahead of the infantry, bombing the German columns and convoys so that the latter plunge in all directions in disorder in attempts to escape the hail of bombs. When thus scattered they are pursued and peppered with machine-gun bullets.

The congestion on the Somme road, where the Germans are retreating, is the greater as the Germans accepted battle. There was no question of surprise. With their reinforcements they counted on stubbornly resisting, yet on the second day they are already bending and are now retreating in confusion.

Three Separate Attacks Launched at Same Time

Paris, August 21, (delayed).—The operations directed by Marshal Foch were yesterday marked by a fresh development. General Byng's Third British Army attacked at dawn on a front of about ten miles between Arras and the Ancre, and their gain of ground greatly threatens Bapaume and Albert. Simultaneously General Mangin with his French Army pressed his advance between Soissons and Noyon and reached a point only one and a half miles from the latter town. Supporting him General Humbert with another French Army took in the flank and rear of the Germans who were fighting General Mangin.

Lassigny was captured.

General Mangin has now driven a dent about ten miles deep into the German front at a most dangerous point for the enemy. His rapid advance through a difficult wooded country is one of the most wonderful facts of the battle and has already brought him most important results.

Noyon, which has continuously been bombarded by Allied heavy artillery, has now been brought under the fire of French field-guns.

All the operations of the three great armies under Generals Byng, Humbert and Mangin were admirably co-ordinated.

French Air Report

Paris, August 22.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

Yesterday we brought down seventeen enemy aeroplanes and destroyed six captive balloons.

Several times we caught the retreating enemy under our machine-guns in the region of Lassigny and between the Oise and the Aisne.

During the daytime we dropped thirty-four tons of bombs in the region of Chaumy, Marteival, Vauxaillon and Anisy-le-Chateau.

During the night time we dropped twenty-eight tons on the railway stations at Thionville, Conflans and Mezieres and also in the battle zone. Numerous bursts on objectives and fires were observed on the stations at Conflans, Ham, Guiscard, Chauny, Thionville, Thiancourt and Pont-a Vert.

Yesterday evening the Germans bombarded Dunkirk with shells of great calibre. Seven civilians were killed and one injured.

ON AMERICAN FRONT

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 23.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Pershing's communique for August 21 announces the failure of small hostile attacks in the region of the Vosges and the safe return of all the American machines which successfully bombarded the railways at Flabenville on Tuesday.

The communique for August 22 reports:

North of the Vesle a successful raiding party took eleven prisoners. Our aviators successfully bombed the railway yards at Longuyon and Conflans. Three and a half tons of bombs were dropped and many direct hits were observed. All our machines returned.

American troops cleared out enemy snipers in a local attack west of Fismes. The Germans counter-attacked at daylight, but the Americans killed many, took fourteen prisoners, and the remainder fled in disorder.

$100,000 Offer Is Baseball Scandal

(Continued From Page 1)

if it is not guilty? Who here wishes to find these young men guilty, if they are not guilty? Not any one, we are sure.

On the other hand, who here wishes to whitewash this team and these local men if they are guilty? Again, we feel sure, not any one. We for our part hope that if they are proved guilty they will all be punished to the limit.

But just here this point arises, that, although the charge of bribery made against these local men was somewhat cheerfully and easily dropped by the Race Club, it will not be so easily disposed of at Manila. If that American Army team sold out that game they lost to the Japanese team, this army court will find it out, and the sentence will be very severe upon the negroes.

And until this, or the contrary, shall have come to pass, we feel fully justified in refusing, all on our own, to prejudge the case and find anybody guilty. We do not wish to put a stain upon this American Army team and their uniform, or upon these young men, if we can honorably avoid doing so. So far all the local effort seems to have been put forth in the direction of finding everybody guilty. Especially do the police appear to have done so, that is, if they are to blame for the fact that the statements of several witnesses whom they interviewed did not find place in the evidence submitted to the Race Club. They found space for the statements of one man recently out of Bilibid prison, and of Logan, the Hongkew bartender who acted as one of the umpires, but they did not find space for the statements of Chapman, the other umpire and a United States official here, and Maloney, captain of the Navy team and now in the United States Navy, both clean men and clean ball players, and both of whom declared that in their opinion the games were "on the square" and that there was nothing wrong about them from the baseball point of view. How did it happen that the Race Club was not given this information, especially when its membership in general knows as much about baseball and its uncertainties as does the man in the moon?

Baseball Uncertain Game

On this point, the uncertainty of baseball, the scores in the big leagues at home, of almost any day, will indicate what we mean; that is, referring to the sudden reversal of form shown by the Ninth Cavalry. For example we note that on July 31, playing a double-header, in the National League, Philadelphia beat St. Louis 7 to 0 in the first game, and St. Louis then turned around and beat Philadelphia 3 to 1 in the second game. Nothing unusual to the man who knows or follows baseball. But suppose the games had been played here and there had been heavy betting on them!

Then we note that on July 30, in the American League, Cleveland defeated Philadelphia 10 to 1 and that the next day Philadelphia defeated Cleveland 4 to 0.

And we find these scores in the first papers we picked up in looking for an example, the Honolulu Star-Bulletin for July 31 and August 1. What thing?

Reverting for a moment to our views and our own feelings about this scandal, we wish to say that we are aware that we have been criticised in some quarters because we did not publish all the street gossip and even some of the developments which we knew to be authentic. In reply to this we wish to say that in our view the matter was in its then stage not privileged; indeed, we doubt if it would be now were it not for the letter which Mr. J. I. Ezra has handed to us for publication, which we believe, enables us to conduct this frank discussion of the scandal. Besides this, we wished to be fair.

Attitude Of Committee

Most important of all, perhaps, among the reasons guiding us, was this, that the Committee of the Baseball Club notified us that the inquiry was underway and requested us to hold off, in fairness to everybody involved, until such time as the authentic evidence could be gathered. This request was also made to all the other Shanghai dailies. It seemed to be a fair one and all the papers, with a single exception, agreed to it. And when the proper time came, these papers printed what their editors deemed to be safe and fair. The one paper that did not agree, to the request of the baseball committee has since been engaged in throwing mud at the other local papers, by innuendo implying that the other papers had been bribed into silence.

Now such things do not worry us, nor do they worry the other newspapers, but what does worry us is this: Why doesn't the Baseball Committee act? It asked these newspapers not to publish this scandal for the time being and they obliged it. Now for four or five days it has stood around reading these attacks and knowing full well how it came about that we did not print the scandal earlier, and it hasn't even written a letter to correct the impression sought to be conveyed by the paper in question.

What is the matter with this committee anyway? Why, for instance, did it pack this American army ball team away in a resort in Hongkew frequented by the lowest type of women in town? And then, to all intents and purposes, forget about it? Why wasn't some clean amusement provided for the men? Did the committee know that the men were spending their nights in the "Trenches," carousing with low-class women? Did it do anything towards providing something better and cleaner? Why the hullabaloo because they were taken out for a motor ride to the home of Mr. Ellis Ezra? Would these negroes have consented to being bribed, if they were bribed, if they had been looked after in the proper way? Would they have taken a bribe in their sober senses?

Example Of Tientsin

On this point of what was done here for this American Army team, and as a sharp contrast, let us show what was done for them at Tientsin. There, the Cricket Club, (English) played them at cricket, and then entertained them at the Tientsin Club. The negroes from all accounts had the time of their lives at the Tientsin Club. They sang and danced and were filled up with refreshments. The Japanese also entertained them. They were made guests at a special performance at the Empire Theater along with the other teams, and were there presented with a fine silver cup for winning the championship. Major Nathan also gave each of them a solid gold watch fob. And while there they conducted themselves well and played good ball. And like all regular negroes they "borrowed" money from every white man that looked "touchable."

And this is about all we have to say at this time, except this, (getting back to the letter which we publish today) that we do not think Mr. Merriman is well-advised in withdrawing his bribery charge. We have of course, none but the very finest of good-feeling towards Mr. Merriman. We realise that he was actuated by the highest motives in making his investigation and by a kindly thought in withdrawing the charge of bribery. But in withdrawing it, he added that he could "prove it up to the hilt." What attitude does it place him in, however kindly his thought, first to bring this charge, next to withdraw it and then to wind up by saying "But I can prove it up to the hilt?" We say that he cannot take that attitude with this community. If he can prove it, it is his bounden duty to do so. The truth is what this community wants, whatever that truth is, "up to the hilt."

Mr. Jack Spunt Objects

We take pleasure in publishing the following letter:

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir:—We have been instructed by Mr. Jack Spunt to write to you with reference to an allusion to him made in the account published in this morning's edition of your paper of the Race Club's action in the case of Mr. F. Elias.

You allege that our client was questioned by the Stewards and was exonerated by them. From this it might be inferred that Mr. Spunt had been asked by the Stewards to attend before them and explain his conduct in connection with some complaint which had been made against him. As a matter of fact, Mr. Spunt attended the Stewards' meeting of his own free will in order to acquaint them with all the facts and circumstances within his knowledge relating to the recent charge against Mr. Judah I. Ezra, and to assist the Stewards in their investigation as regards Mr. F. Elias' connection with same.

Under the circumstances, we must request you to state in your next issue that there was no question of any complaint having been made against Mr. Spunt, that he merely attended the Stewards' Meeting to assist them in their investigation by any means he could, and no doubt, you will admit that a suitable apology is due to our client for the mistaken impression of his conduct which your report of the Stewards' meeting may give rise to.

Yours faithfully,
Platt, Macleod and Wilson.

Shanghai, August 24, 1918.

Note: This paper, of course, did not intend that any construction should be put upon its report other than one fully to the credit of Mr. Spunt. The Stewards had sent him a letter asking him to appear and reports of his heavy betting both on baseball and at baccarat had appeared in other newspapers, although we did not publish them. He was, we are informed, questioned about these matters, but only in the way of giving evidence "relating to the recent charge against Mr. Judah I. Ezra, and to assist the Stewards in their investigation as regards Mr. F. Elias' connection with same." If our statement was or is possible of any construction detrimental to Mr. Spunt, we cheerfully apologise.—Editor THE CHINA PRESS.

—W.S.S.—

American Navy Flyers Bomb Ostend Docks

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 23.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Admiral Sims, commanding the American naval forces in British waters in the war zone, has reported to the Secretary of the Navy that American naval aviators successfully bombed the submarine docks at Ostend.

—W.S.S.—

Ulster Manifesto Is Sent To Wilson

Denounces Dublin Anti-Conscription Acts As Stain On Name Of Ireland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 23.—The Ulster Unionist Council have sent a manifesto to President Wilson denouncing the Dublin anti-conscription manifesto as a stain on the good name of Ireland.

—W.S.S.—

No Philippine Carnivas At Manila In February

After stockholders in the Philippine Carnival Association had voted, by a majority by 67, to hold the annual fiesta next February, Senator Vincente Singson Encarnacion, president of the Association, voted all shares of absent stockholders against the holding of the 1919 Carnival. President Singson's action was taken on the advice of the majority of the Board of Directors.

—W.S.S.—

News Brevities

For furious driving of a carriage on Peking Road a mafoo was fined $50 in the Mixed Court yesterday.

• • •

Mr. N. O. Liddell, acting secretary of the Municipal Council, has left for Kuling for a vacation.

• • •

The case against H. J. R. Grover, recently extradited from Singapore on a charge of embezzlement preferred by Messrs. Honisberg and Co., will be tried in the British Supreme Court Monday.

• • •

The death is announced of Colonel C. W. Carrington, R. M. L. I., at Bath, England. Colonel Carrington saw service in China during 1858 and 1860 and was wounded during the capture of North Taku Forts. He died at the age of 88.

• • •

Colonel S. H. Climo, C. B., D. S. O., of the Indian Army has been promoted Major-General. Colonel Climo took part in the Boxer expedition in 1900.

• • •

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., from Mesdames A. Russell, C. A. M. Jamieson (Tongshan), J. R. Ross, Frank Jones, B. Concoff, G. W. Merrison, Frank Siefert, Harry Markham, Solomon Judah, J. W. Ross, Wm. McIntosh, Messrs. F. L. Marshall, J. H. McMichael, S. W. Wolfe, N. E. B. Ezra, W. Dutton, E. Loureiro, H. P. King, C. A. Peacock, R. W. Davis, E. Wanderleach, St. G. R. Clark, J. H. Davis, W. Wanderleach, (s.s. Tehhsing), Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, The China Mutual Life Library, Chinkiang Customs, Sinza Road Police Station, M. G., and "Anon."

SHIP'S CREW JAILED FOR OPPOSING SEARCH

17 Arrested By Wuchow Soldiers In Dispute; Local Co. Demands $30,000 Damages

As a result of misunderstandings arising out of an attempt to search one of their inland steamers by soldiers at Wuchow, Chekiang, when the vessel anchored there last week, the Tai Sing Chang Inland Steamship Co., North Soochow Road, has suspended its service between here and Wuchow. Seventeen employes of the company have been jailed by the Wuchow military authorities, while the company, which is registered with the local Japanese Consulate, is demanding $30,000 for damages beside for the release of its employes.

On August 16, according to statements given out by the local office, four soldiers boarded the vessel and desired to search for contraband. The employes refused to allow the search on the ground that the ship was sailing under the Japanese flag. There was a quarrel and the soldiers left the scene. When the ship returned to Wuchow on her next voyage, a large number of troops boarded her and took the entire staff into custody and handed the men over to the Defense Commissioner of Kashing and Wuchow, General Wang Kwei-ling.

—W.S.S.—

Hindenburg Admits Defeat By Allies

But We're Winning Anyway, He Adds, Getting Somewhat Paradoxical

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 22.—Marshal von Hindenburg, reviewing the 3rd Regiment of the Guards on the anniversary of the storming of St. Privat in 1870, said:

"Although we may frankly admit that we have had a set-back, our position is favorable. We must not be influenced by what has happened. Success is with us. The enemy begins to show weariness and as long as we do not relax our efforts we shall obtain an honorable and strong German peace."

St. Lawrence Bridge Passes Severe Tests

Quebec Span Pronounced Fit For Use And Government Will Take It Over

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, August 22.—The Quebec Bridge over the St. Lawrence River has passed the severest tests and the Government will take it over shortly.

Train And Bus Men Will Resume Work

London Strikers Decide To Go Back After Appeal For Arbitration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 23.—The tram and bus strikers are resuming work tomorrow.

HOUSE FOR SALE

A MODERN, up-to-date residence of six large rooms, fully furnished, tiled bathrooms with flush closets, etc., hot and cold water, large garden, two tennis courts, garage for two motor cars. The house is completely screened in French Settlement.

Tls. 10,000 down

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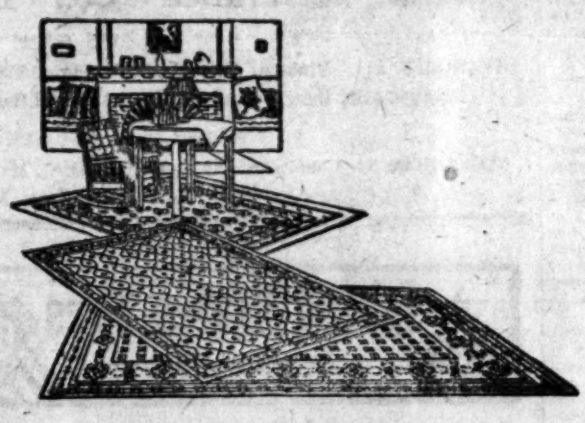

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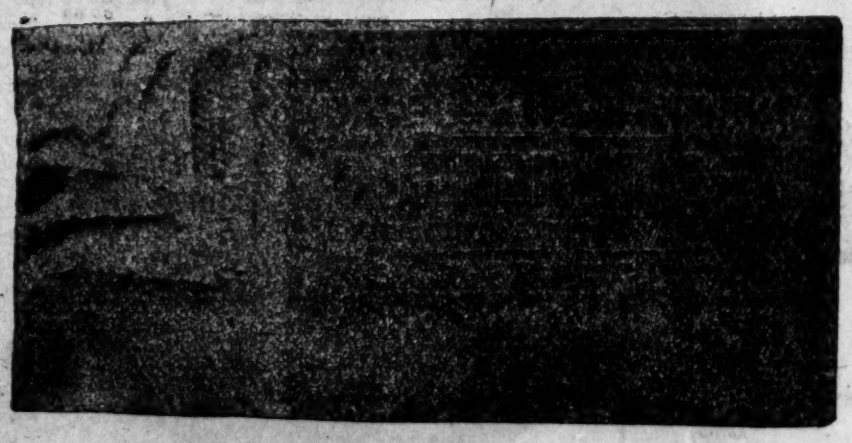

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It will not be easily affected by heat, cold, moisture or dryness
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General Lu Officially Starts Construction On Highway To Run From Shanghai To Woosung

Defense Commissioner Breaks Ground And Soldiers Begin Work On Long Sought Road Along The Whangpoo

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, while crackers snapped and banged and the Arsenal band burst into a stirring air, General Lu Yung-hsian, drove a mattock into the soil where the Paoshan and Shanghai districts meet and construction of the long talked of road to Woosung was officially begun.

A few minutes later soldiers of the Tenth Division, who are to build the road, were busily at work.

The ceremony of starting the new highway which is to run along the Whangpoo to the Forts, while simple in its procedure, was of an impressive nature and was attended by many prominent Chinese officials and business men and by representatives of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board. Besides the Shanghai Defense Commissioner there were present Mr. Ivan Chen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Mr. L. P. Tsao, chairman of the Board of Public Works of Northern Shanghai, who will be in charge of the building of the road; General Ma Hung-li, aide-de-camp to General Lu; Mr. Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Mr. C. P. Yin, managing director of the S.N.R. and S.H.N.R.; the Magistrates of Paoshan and Shanghai; Mr. Hsu Kuo-liang, Chief of the Nantao Police; Messrs. S. K. Chen and N. T. Yang, secretaries of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, and many others. The Whangpoo Conservancy Board was represented by Mr. R. H. R. Wade, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. H. G. Myhre, Harbor Master, Mr. H. von Heidenstam and Mr. Karl Johansson. Mr. Johansson will supervise the construction of the concrete bridges necessary for the highway.

The point where ground was broken yesterday is about six miles from the Garden Bridge and lies just townward of the creek called the Chiu Chiang at the end of the embanked road which winds past the Baptist College. From this point to the Woosung Creek, which is regarded as the terminus of the present project, the distance is about five miles. The new road will cross two creeks in its course, necessitating concrete spans. The present plans do not call for a bridge across the Woosung Creek, but it is believed that when the stretch is finished such a structure will in all probability be included, linking together the new thoroughfare and the roadway from the Forts to Woosung Village.

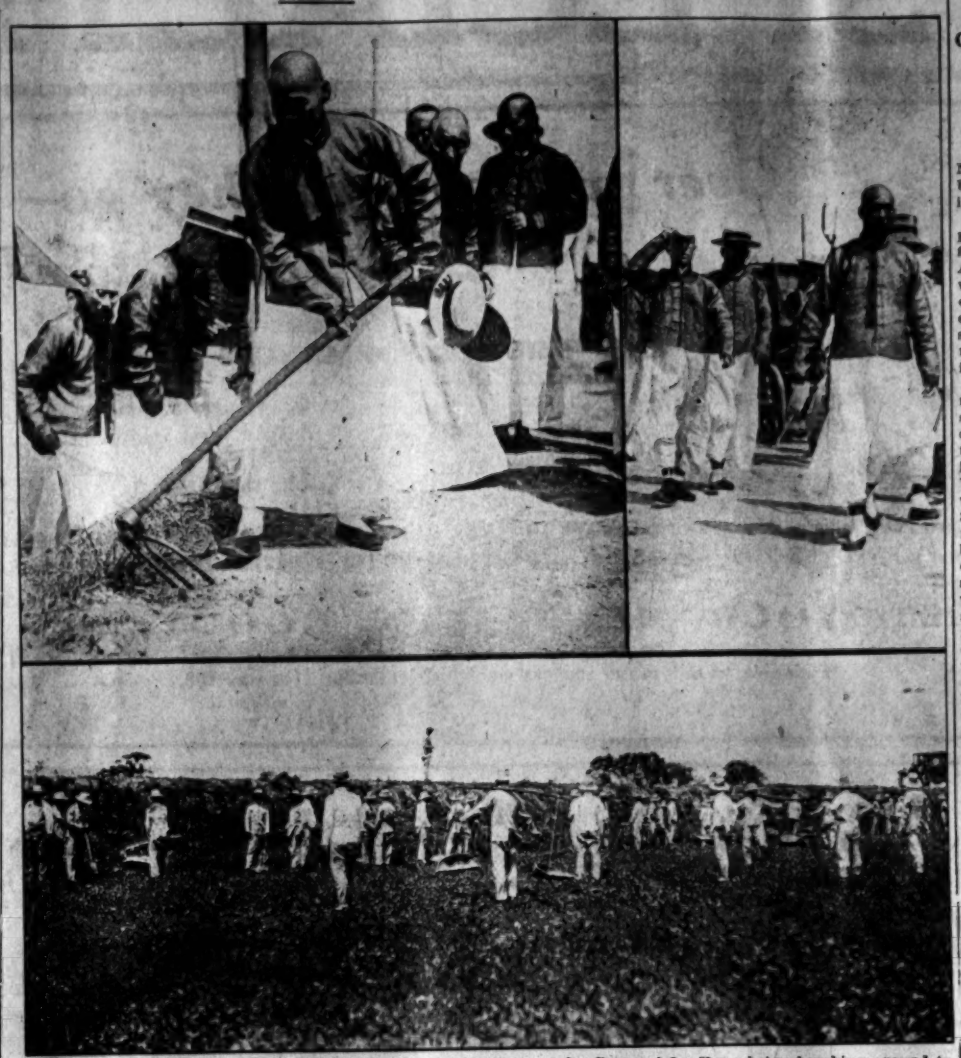
A thousand selected men of the 37th, 38th, 39th and 40th Regiments of the Tenth Division have been already moved to the territory through which the road is to pass and, according to arrangement, will go on steadily until the work is completed. Thirteen large plaster and mat sheds or barracks have been erected along the road beyond the College and a fourteenth structure is to be built on the Shanghai-Paoshan line to enable the authorities to consult each other and inspect the work.

These barracks were bright with the national colors yesterday as was also the specially constructed matshed in which officials and guests gathered. General Lu arrived under special escort and the roadway from the Point to the scene of the ceremony was posted with soldiers at fifty foot intervals.

After the groundbreaking General Lu presented a commendatory tablet to the Yu Zung Weaving and Dyeing factory as an appreciation of a contribution of $500 made toward the building fund for the road. The factory is situated just at the spot where work was begun. Following this tea and other refreshments were served in the matshed and General Lu received congratulations on his progressive spirit and initiative in bringing construction on this long wanted highway to a reality.

A road to Woosung has been for many years a much discussed project. Mr. von Heidenstam remarked yesterday that he had read of such a proposal being made as long ago as 1870. But it was not until about three years ago that it came to be regarded as a serious possibility of the near future. Aid toward the construction of such a highway has been offered by various Shanghai organisations and individuals, but the present undertaking was launched solely under the initiative of General Lu and Mr. Tsao. The Conservancy Board has offered Tls. 20,000 toward the expense providing certain dyking possibilities of the lower stretch of the road are fulfilled. The Automobile Club also has offered a considerable sum annually for certain privileges on the highway.

The present estimated time for completing the work is something like four months, but it is anticipated that the matter of property rights and other possible contingencies may retard progress.



Scenes at ceremony to begin new road yesterday. Upper left—General Lu Yung-hsian breaking ground to start the work, upper right—on right, General Lu; on left, Mr. Tsao Lu-ping, Chairman of Chapei Bureau of Public works, who will direct operations. Lower—Soldier laborers beginning work after ground had been broken.

AMERICA WON'T USE ITS MERCHANT MARINE FOR ITS OWN PROFIT

German Propaganda To Stir Up Jealousy Among Allies Officially Answered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 23.—Edward N. Hurley, the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, has issued the following statement:

"To carry out her great military program, America is building a large fleet of transports and food ships. After the war this merchant marine will be used in America's enormous ocean-carrying trade. It is to be expected that enemy propagandists should endeavor to use this American merchant fleet as a basis for arousing distrust between the Allies.

"Guarantees of fair dealing in this matter are found in America's unselfish policy in fighting for democracy, in President Wilson's devotion to the cause of humanity, and also in America's past record. President Wilson has demonstrated to the world that the people of the United States are not fighting for the permanency of their own liberty alone, but for the liberty of civilisation everywhere. It is unthinkable that a nation fighting shoulder to shoulder with other great democracies should, after the war, turn its resources against them for trade conquests of the very kind which were largely instrumental in bringing on the war. If our ships do not bring prosperity to our neighbors as well as to ourselves our own pride in the achievement will be diminished. Our ships will be operated after the war upon principles which recognise human and national rights and equities. This is part of the consistent policy of President Wilson. It is made plain in his public statements. It is also plain in the history of the United States, which is free from selfish aggression in either territory or trade.

"In building her merchant fleet America plans first of all to win the war and after that to overcome her own neglect in providing ocean transportation for her own trade. To this end the people of the United States are preparing to develop transportation on their own trade routes without disturbing the trade or rights of other nations. And they furthermore hope that the American merchant marine will play a large part in bringing the neighboring democracies of the American hemisphere closer together.

"Suggestions of selfish motives will, of course, be circulated in connection with the fleet we are building. Every nation lined up against autocracy can be depended upon to detect the source of such suggestions and discount them, and maintain a solid line for democracy and humanity till the end."

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Congoleum Rug Borders, laid next to a rug or carpet, give the actual appearance of polished oak.

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Suitable for school or Hospital.

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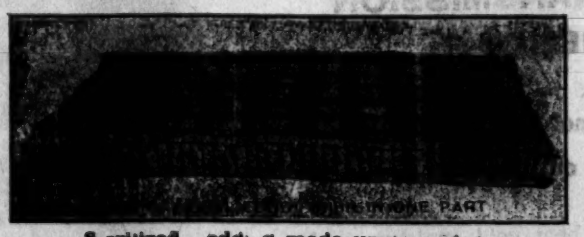
3-ft. wide by 6-ft. 6-ins long . . . Price $7.00 each.
" " " " " . . . White 20.00 "

This is a SIMMONS Massive White STEEL BEDSTEAD

Sizes 3-ft. 6-in. Bed. 2-in. square posts. . Price $50.00 each.
" 5-ft " . . " " " . " 60.00 "
Bedding and Spring Extra.



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3-ft. . . . . $14.00 each.
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No. 1390. Round White STEEL BEDSTEAD
5-ft. x 6' 6" . . . . $45.00, Spring and Bedding extra.

3-ft. White SIMMONS 3-part BEDSTEAD . . . $20.00 each.
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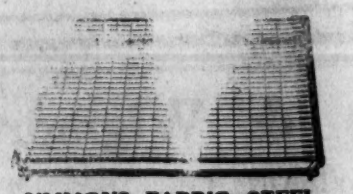

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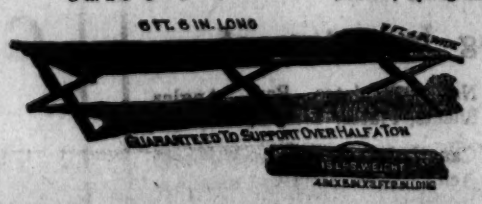

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Agitation Against Japanese In Manchuli Called Unjust

Seriousness Of Situation There Demanded Expedition And China Made No Objection In Advance

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 22.—In Chinese circles here there is professedly considerable alarm as to the meaning and manner of Japanese intervention in the direction of Manchuli. The difficulty seems to be threefold: first, it is freely alleged that Japan has sent her troops to Manchuli without first obtaining the consent and co-operation of China; second, it is contended that conditions on the north Manchurian border did not warrant the despatch of any expedition at all; and third, it is said, that if an expedition were necessary, then it should have been made on joint account not only between China and Japan but with all the principal Allied Powers.

Each of these three positions is untenable. To begin with, it seems quite certain that Japan gave China the fullest possible information as to her intention and implicitly an opportunity of joining in the expedition if China both wished and were able to do so. It began to be evident in July that unless something were done in the direction of Manchuli the situation there would soon be one of grave menace to Allied interests. The Austro-German and Bolshevik forces were gaining ground over the loyalist Russian forces under General Semenoff, which as a matter of fact were being compelled to withdraw into the nominally Russian territory known as the Chinese Eastern Railway zone, and indeed also into less dubiously Chinese territory.

Semenoff Has Right on Chinese Soil

It was clear that as General Semenoff was fighting troops under Austro-German leadership he was fighting on the side of the Allies, against the Central Powers, and therefore retreat into Chinese territory would only be a retreat into the territory of a fellow-belligerent, and in no sense a disregard of China's sovereign rights or an unwarranted invasion of her territory.

On the other hand, every step taken on Chinese soil by the Austro-German troops, or the troops commanded by Austro-Germans, was an advance by the enemy within Chinese territorial limits, and, as such, at least a potential source of disorder. From the middle of July these things were clear. They were established by indisputable evidence, and as the month went by conditions became worse and worse. By the end of July it had become evident to almost everybody that it would be necessary to take some sort of action, but neither China nor Japan moved until the 5th instant, when one of the Japanese Legation Staff visited the Chinese Foreign Office and there set forth very fully the conditions then obtaining, and pointed out that it might shortly be necessary to act in this matter.

The Chinese seemed to understand what the situation was, but apparently did not realise either its seriousness or the necessity for preparation to take active measures in the Manchuli region in opposition to the Austro-Germano-Bolshevik menace. On August 8, the Japanese Minister himself called on the Prime Minister and set forth the position as it then was, with the extreme probability that action might become necessary almost any day. The Prime Minister did not dissent from the views of the Japanese Minister in any way whatever. Three days more passed, and the news from the north became more serious than ever. The Japanese Minister himself was far from well, and so one of the Councillors of the Cabinet Office was invited to go over to the Japanese Legation and hear the views of the Japanese Minister. This invitation was accepted, and again the Japanese Minister dwelt on the seriousness of the situation, on the constantly growing danger, and on the constantly increasing compulsion under which the Japanese felt themselves to be to send troops to deal with the matter.

No Dissent Made

At this interview again no dissent was recorded, nor was any recorded by the Cabinet Office after the Councillor's return and, presumably, his report to his superiors of what had taken place at the Legation. Throughout these proceedings the Chinese made no suggestion whatever, initiated no scheme, proposed no alternative, appeared to have in fact very little interest in the matter, but to have no objection whatever to any enterprise the Japanese authorities proposed.

On the 13th instant the Japanese publicly announced their intention to send an expedition to the Manchuli region, and immediately the Chinese press began to upbraid and criticise Japan in a most unbridled way. It was alleged that Japan had acted without any intimation to China, that the United States Government had taken alarm and addressed enquiries to Tokio on the matter, and that Japan's action was an inexcusable infringement of Chinese rights. A curious side issue was the fact that there seemed to be on the part of the Chinese press a desire to create ill-feeling between Japan and the United States. These accusations, as the above narration of the facts shows, were entirely false, and they were linked with other suggestions equally false.

Of these suggestions not the least dangerous was that to the effect that the seriousness of the situation in Manchuli was being greatly exaggerated by the Japanese for their own ends. The chief source of this criticism of the Japanese point of view was General Pao Kwei-ching, Military Governor of the North Manchurian province. General Pao has been visiting Peking, and whilst here he has called on several of the Legations, and even in his diplomatic interviews he did not hesitate to allege that the situation had been greatly exaggerated. General Pao is a bluff military man, caring nothing for diplomatic conventions and knowing less about the status of belligerents. He said frankly that he knew nothing about the relations between the Austro-Germans and the Bolsheviki on the one hand or those of the Czecho-Slovaks, General Horvath and General Semenoff on the other. *He admitted that he had made an agreement with the Austro-German forces, or the forces commanded by Austro-Germans, that if they would keep outside North Manchuria he would disarm any members of the Semenoff forces within that territory, whether they were driven there by Austro-German arms or from any other cause, and he is said to have stated that he would disarm all Semenoff forces in North Manchuria within five weeks. In other words, General Pao was purchasing what he deluded himself into thinking was peace by a direct bargain with the enemy.*

How he expected his superiors in Peking to regard this action we are not told, nor are we told that Peking regards General Pao's conduct as in any sense extraordinary. There can be little question that a grave state of unrest has existed for weeks past in territory that General Pao is supposed to rule, but it pleases General Pao to deny this.

China Inferred Its Consent

The third point of Chinese criticism is that if the despatch of an expedition was necessary then the expedition despatched should have been an international expedition, like that to Vladivostok, in which all the principal Allies would have had a share. The reply to this is that it was China's business to make this suggestion as a concrete proposal before an expedition was actually despatched. The expedition was to cover Chinese territory, it was one in which China was vitally interested; it was only reasonable to expect that if China had any objection to make, or any modification to suggest, or any concrete proposal to offer she would have done so. The fact that she neither made objection, suggested modification, nor offered concrete proposal, left it to be inferred that, in so far as she was interested at all, she gave at least silent consent to what Japan was proposing to do.

Were current criticism of this matter confined to one section of the Chinese press only, one would attempt to explain it by some underlying piece of domestic political tactics; but this wave of strong criticism is to be found everywhere in the Chinese press. Nor is it, apparently, the usual merely rabid distrust of Japan. What the motive is, is not clear, but it is not a little significant, that, as we noted above, the occasion is being taken for attempting to drive the thin edge of a wedge between Japan and the United States.

———W.S.S.———

CHINESE GIVEN PROOF OF FOREIGN MEDICINE

One Man In Interior Cured Of Hydrophobia, Another Killed By Native Doctors

China Press Correspondence

Laichowfu, August 17.—Dog time seems to be present always in China. Two cases here show the new and the old attitude of the Chinese toward hydrophobia. One of our evangelists, a promising man, came in for advice and help. Our physician, Dr. J. M. Gaston, advised him to go to Shanghai for the Pasteur treatment. Some days had passed and the man was anxious, he said, to live a while longer so that he might glorify God in service. At great expense to himself he went to Shanghai, and has now returned happy and confident in the treatment given him.

About the same time a neighbor of ours, living almost under the eaves of our hospital, was bitten by a dog. In the afternoon I saw him; his hand was swelling then. I urged him to go at once to the hospital. He went to some native concoctionist (one would hardly call him druggist) and drank some potion given him. At the end of about forty days his appetite began to fail; he complained of being chilly, thinking he had caught cold on the threshing floor. He began to act strangely. Other neighbors asked me if anything could be done for him now. They had heard of the other man going to Shanghai and of his cure. Soon convulsions came on. The poor fellow said his torment was unbearable. Finally he asked that they tie Chinese socks on his hands; ropes were used for restraint when the frenzy came on. At the end of about five days' illness he died. Some of the Chinese said, "What a pity! He lived so near the hospital, yet he would not take advantage!"

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AUSTRALIAN PREMIER REPLIES TO DR. SOLF

Germany's Treatment Of Colonies Disqualifies It From Keeping Them, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—Interviewed by a representative of Reuter's agency, Mr. W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, replying to the demand made by Dr. Solf that Germany's colonial possessions should correspond to the measure of protection the Germans accorded to the colored races, said that he had no personal knowledge of Africa but as regards the islands in the Pacific "I am able to say that Germany is hated and detested by the native races, who, on the other hand, have shown in most practical form their sympathy with Great Britain. Natives of New Zealand, Raratonga, the Gilbert Islands and other places have made the supreme sacrifice for the cause of the Allies." On the other hand Mr. Massey said he had never heard of any native of any island occupied by Germany before the war which wanted to fight for Germany.

———W.S.S.———

Australian Nurse Wins Military Medal

Miss Pearl Corkhill Decorated For Heroism In Enemy Air Raid

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 23.—The Military Medal has been awarded to Miss Pearl Corkhill, an Australian Staff Nurse, who in an enemy air raid attended to the wounded regardless of her own safety, though the enemy was overhead. Her example was of the greatest value in allaying the alarm of the patients.

———W.S.S.———

FIVE GERMAN TOWNS BOMBED BY BRITISH

Increase Of Air Defense Forces By Enemy Proves Of No Avail

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—Air Ministry Official: Despite the enemy's determined protective efforts, consisting of a large number of aeroplanes and an increasing number of anti-aircraft guns, we heavily attacked five important German towns and five aerodromes. We attacked Frankfort and Cologne on the night of 21-22 with very good results. Our bombs landed all around the stations and barracks. We also successfully attacked Treves railway junction. All our machines returned. We heavily bombed four aerodromes, hitting many hangars. We also machine-gunned hangars, trains, searchlights and anti-aircraft guns. One of our machines is missing.

We attacked the chemical factories at Mannheim this morning. During heavy fighting on the outward journey two of our machines were brought down, the remainder successfully bombed their objective. The fiercest fighting occurred on the return journey, as a result of which five other British machines are missing. We destroyed three hostile machines, two of which crashed and one fell in flames.

We attacked the railway sidings at Coblenz this morning and the aerodrome at Hagenau, with very good results. All our machines returned.

We dropped 194 bombs during the night and twenty-one tons in the day.

FRENCH NAVY PRAISED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 21.—Returning to Paris from a trip to the French and American naval bases, Franklin Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the United States navy, yesterday received newspaper representatives in Paris. He declared that he was much impressed by the naval effort of France and said: "Two things especially excited my admiration: first, the organisation and the tremendous works completed in so short a time and which will be devoted to the after-war needs of France; secondly, the remarkable efficiency of the methods used in combating the submarine. Now the ports and places where our troops land on the French coast are absolutely protected."

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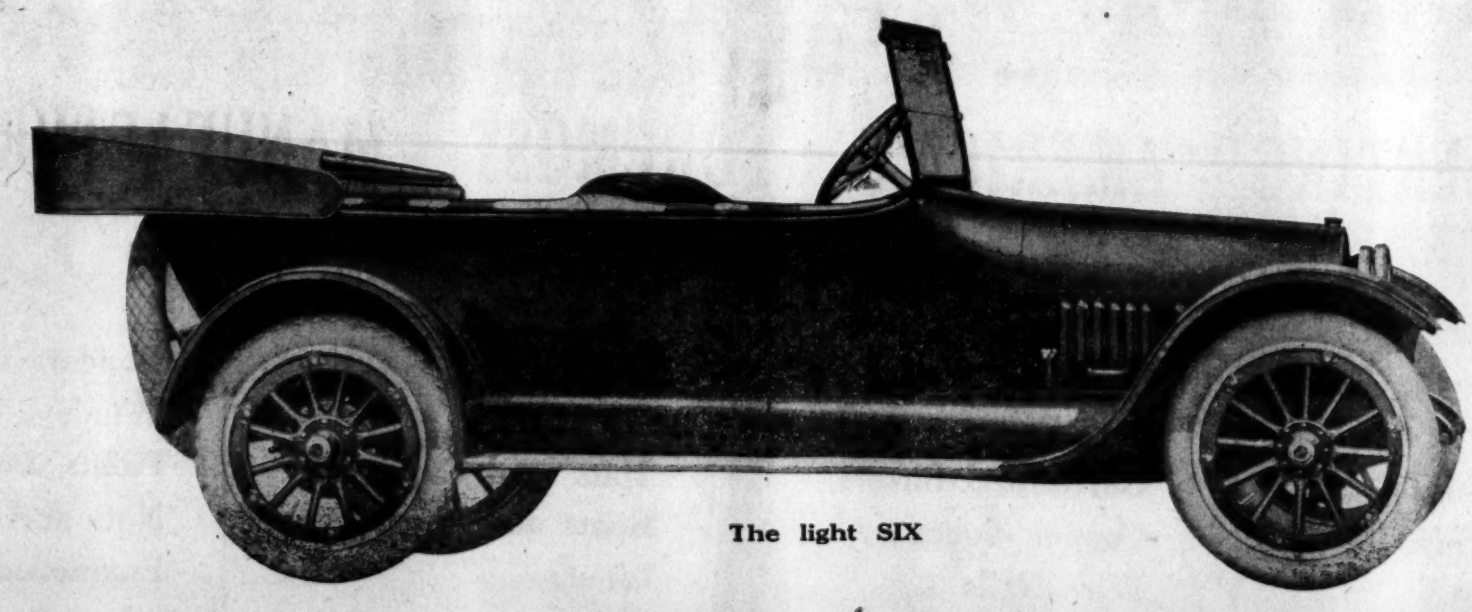

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WARNS OF GERMANS' COMING PEACE OFFER

Arnold Bennett Fears It Will Contain Bait To Tempt Some Of The Allied Peoples

STANDS FOR ONE ESSENTIAL

Basis For League Of Nations To End All Wars Must Be Laid —Danger In East

By Arnold Bennett

London, July 20.—I shall not prophesy. I leave prophecy to the inspired, but I think this war is about to enter upon a new stage of the offensive which has surged to the east and to the west of Rheims and whose objective was Paris, or, at any rate, ground from which Paris could be continually bombarded by ordinary long-range guns. This offensive, to speak mildly, appears to be held—in other words, the French counter-offensive has finally demonstrated its failure. Since, however, only thirty enemy divisions were employed during the first four days, it cannot, I suppose, be regarded as a main offensive.

Probably before these lines are read another German offensive against our own forces will have been begun. The result of the latter cannot be foreseen, but that it will end in a military decision, or even in any commanding advantage to the enemy, seems to me to be very improbable.

I see four conceivable alternatives for the near future:

One—The Germans may take Paris; unlikely in the highest degree.

Two—The Germans may get within proper bombarding distance of Paris; exceedingly unlikely.

Three—The Germans may achieve something important in the other offensive which at the moment of writing has not been started; unlikely.

Four—The Germans will be satisfactorily checked in both their offensives; fairly likely.

Now, to my mind these four alternatives, though exceedingly different in character, have this in common—that any one of them could lead to a peace offer from the enemy. When I say a peace offer I do not mean a ridiculous and insincere suggestion, such as we have more than once had and which the Allies would never dream of considering, but a genuine offer containing elements which would appeal very strongly indeed to one or other of the Allies. And when I say peace offer I do not mean even an offer which all may read in the newspapers the next morning, but a secret offer sent by safe neutral channels to one or more of the Allies but probably not to all.

Why Germany Will Seek Peace

My reason for thinking that a peace offer will come is that Germany is ruled by its great General Staff, and that its great General Staff is a realistic body which does, so far as its prejudices and its short-sightedness allow, look facts in the face. The German General Staff certainly knows that the submarine campaign has failed. It certainly knows that its anticipations about the numbers and quality of American soldiers reaching France within a given period have been grossly falsified. It certainly knows that nothing except an end of the war can prevent American soldiers arriving in France in greater and still greater numbers. Lastly, it certainly knows that a continuous increase in the American armies in France must, apart from any other considerations, ultimately mean a military decision against Germany. Therefore the Germans General Staff will try to end the war as quickly as it can.

The terms which it will offer will vary according to the position in which the German armies find themselves within the next five or six weeks. If that position is relatively good the terms will be relatively unfavorable to the Allies, and vice versa. If Paris is seriously menaced the bait offered to France will be small, and vice versa. If the Channel ports are seriously menaced the bait offered to Great Britain will be small, and vice versa.

Like the German General Staff, we must be realists and look the facts in the face, and also we must remember what human nature is. As regards the latter we have the advantage of the German General Staff, which has never understood any kind of human nature except its own, and never will.

The German offer will assuredly dangle advantages to the Allies in the west in return for advantages to Germany in the east, and herein lies the danger. Hertling, the German Chancellor, has said that Germany never intended to keep Belgium.

I doubt the accuracy of that statement. He has also said that Germany does not now intend to keep Belgium, and there I believe him. Whatever happens, Germany will give up Belgium. She might very well even pay to Belgium a small indemnity, and it is quite possible that Germany might, if her military situation does not improve soon, be ready to cede a small part of Alsace-Lorraine to France, and also might compel Austria to placate Italy by some changes in the Austro-Italian frontier.

The temptation to France and Italy to persuade the Allies to make peace would then be tremendous.

On the other hand, Germany would stipulate for a more or less free policy for herself in regard to the vast territories which the Central Powers have taken from Russia and from Servia. Do you think that such a suggestion in itself would be wholly disadvantageous to the western Allies? If you do, I suggest that you are mistaken. Immense sums have been invested by the western Allies in Eastern Europe. Those investments are either utterly lost or in the very gravest jeopardy, but a free hand for Germany would mean the rapid re-establishment of order in revolutionised Russia. It would mean the rehabilitation of credit there. It would mean a quick resumption of the payment of interest on the Russian national securities, and, therefore, an enormous rise in the value of those securities. It would mean almost an immediate advantage to perhaps several millions of respectable and hard-pressed people and a very large proportion of those people would be incapable of seeing anything but that immediate advantage.

The Hope Of Militarism

What then is the reason against permitting Germany to have a free hand in the eastern territories which she actually holds. The reason is this, a free hand there would mean that the German military caste would be able to say to the German proletariat, "Look what we have won for you. It is true you have suffered, but the German Empire is greatly enlarged."

It would mean the salvation of the German military caste. It would mean the triumph of the military idea. It would mean a continuance of war as an institution, and consequently a resumption of preparations for another war. It would mean the indefinite postponement of the realisation of the scheme of a league of nations, which is the only scheme that can be relied upon to put an end to the institution of war.

I cannot too often repeat that by far the most important proof of the real success of the Allies in this struggle would be the creation of a league of free nations to bring about general disarmament and thorough discredit of all militarism. We do not yet grasp this paramount truth. Even some of our best-intentioned leaders do not grasp it. On Wednesday night, for example, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government had no time to spare to devote one day to a discussion in the House of the idea of a league of nations. No time, yet if the stunt about aliens were to be revived, as it might be, the Government would quite easily find a day to discuss that. Nothing whatever counts in the scale against a league of nations, and if that dream, as some sarcastically call it, does not come to pass, the Allies will have fought and suffered and died for naught.

Russians, Not Russia, Betrayed Us

The thing is as plain as a pikestaff to those who can see beyond their noses. Unfortunately many people simply cannot see beyond their noses and many others do not wish to see beyond their noses and will not look. You frequently hear it said that Russia has betrayed the allied cause. Why should we trouble about Russia? Russia has not betrayed the allied cause. Russia has been victimised. A few people in Russia, some reactionary, some progressive, have unquestionably betrayed the allied cause, but they are not Russia, and even if the general public opinion of Russia had ratted from the allied cause, that would not be a sound reason for us abandoning Russia to the enemy. We ought to save Russia from the enemy for our own sakes, from an instinct of self-preservation, if for no other reason. We cannot afford to let Russia or any considerable part of it fall into the lap of Germany.

True, there are people who if they do not now see this point can be enlightened as to it, but there are other people who deliberately shut their eyes to it and who, indeed, perceive no harm in Germany swollen by eastern conquests. There are among us people who do not want war to be destroyed forever, people who believe in militarism, people who do not believe in democracy, people who secretly cherish the very ideals for which the German military caste stands, and they are very powerful people, and when the moment comes for the allied nations to be tempted these people will employ as they know how all the forces of blindness and prejudice to a further acceptance by us of terms which would be the denial and the ruin of peaceful democracy.

America Cannot Stand Alone

Yes, you say, but America is in Europe for the express purpose of achieving a league of nations, and America is easily the most powerful of all the belligerents in the field today. She is, but she would be powerless if any one of the chief allied European Governments, backed by the public opinion of its citizens, seriously insisted on a peace which despite appearances really favored Germany. America cannot possibly fight alone. That is why public opinion must be educated and re-educated again and again.

I have been told often that to get a satisfactory world league of nations we should have to fight for another three years. I do not believe it. I do not believe that Austria can last more than another fifteen months, and when she falls Germany falls. In any case, and at any cost, the German military caste must be discredited. It cannot be discredited unless justice is obtained both in the west and in the east. We must examine every peace proposal with the utmost care, but we must always bear in mind what are the essentials of a lasting peace, and we must strengthen the hands of our Governments to insist on all those essentials, not merely on those which lie closest to us.

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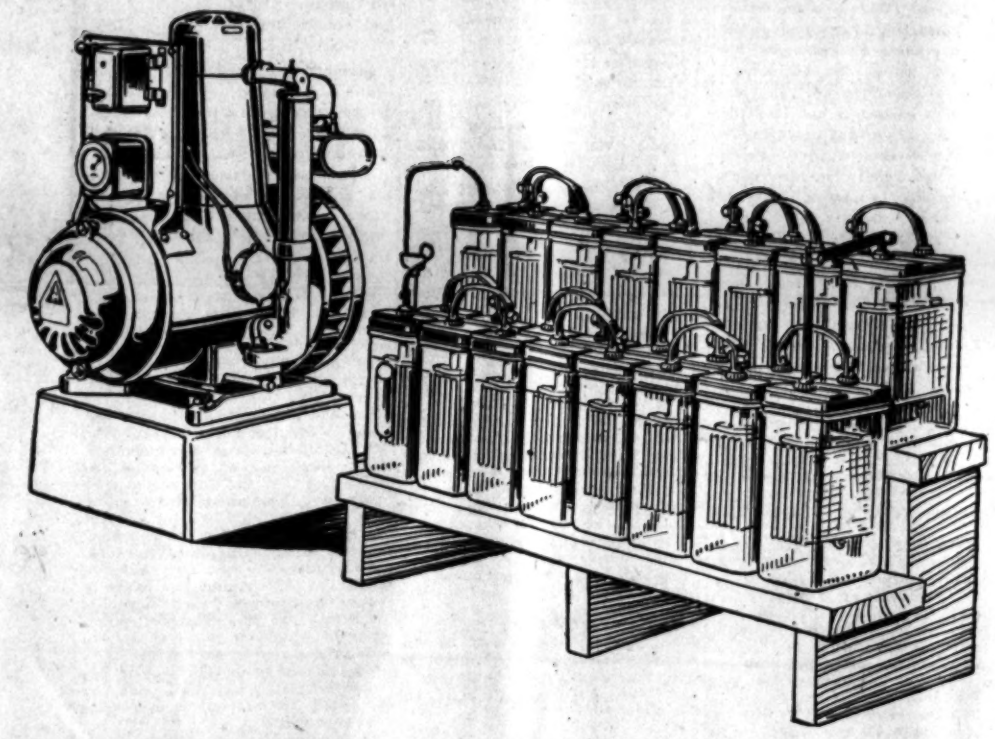

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—13th Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Preacher, Rev. A. E. Burne. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher, the Dean.

St. Andrew's Church Brodway.—10.30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Preacher, the Dean.

Union Chruch.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. J. Darroch, Litt.D. Chant 24; Hymns, 40, 135, 51, 571. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. F. Rawlinson.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning at 11, by Rev. G. H. Bondfield, D.D. Evening at 6 by Mr. M. Hardman.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Mind." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10.30 to 12.30, 21 Nanking Road, room 71.

The American As A Fighter

'Utmost Contempt For Death' Is His Outstanding Characteristic, According To French And Australian Observers On The Western Battlefront

By Captain W. J. Denny

(ex-Attorney General for South Australia)

How does the American fight? How does he die? These two questions are asked me by hundreds of American men and women, jealously anxious to know how their sons behave in their rendezvous with death.

The answer is supplied by a French officer who writes me today from Paris: "I have been attached to the Americans from the beginning; they show the utmost contempt for death." A tribute like that from any Allied fighting man is a noble tribute; from a French fighting man it is the highest of all commendation.

Many thousands of Americans will lie out in No Man's Land just able to articulate, like the French, *C'est la morte;* many a one will go over the top with the certain knowledge that he is to pay the extreme penalty; many another will make the advance knowing he is to be mown down as with a scythe; many will rush their guns to the front line, assured that they will fall a certain victim to mustard gas. Yet the French say he has done all these things with an utter contempt of death.

As an Australian soldier of three years' experience in Egypt and France, I indorse the Frenchman's tribute. It was my good fortune to meet the first American troops as they passed through Dijon, an old historic town to the south of Paris, in July, 1917. I had been on the Somme for many months, and was then on furlough. An American Major was staying at the same hotel—Les Cloches. He saw I was an Australian, and with characteristic American frankness said: "Our boys are arriving tonight; I must see that everything is provided for them. Will you come?" I accepted with pleasure. We drove to the railway station. The train, unlike most troop trains, ran to schedule, and I saw the troops alight and eat their evening meal, and talked to many of them. They were strong, bronzed, earnest, determined athletes, with great fighting qualities; in many respects they closely resembled the Australians, than whom there are no better fighters on any front. Their conversation disclosed that they had no delusions about their job. They well knew they were "up against it." But they joked and talked and laughed and ate as if the great rendezvous were not for them, or, if they thought of it, then how could men do better than lay down their lives for their country?

And the officers, what of them? They were close observers who pressed me with conditions in the line, asked about the Hun fighting qualities, and what they might expect in the trenches. It was all so new to them. Other Allied officers had by then grown phlegmatic. They had seen all there was to be seen of the horror and misery of trench life. But these young men brought a new spirit of enthusiastic freshness and zeal, which did not fail to have an inspiring effect upon the other Allied troops. And they were keen military students. I was told that instead of frittering away their time on the troop ships coming over in deck games, they diligently studied the textbooks and manuals to fit themselves for the responsible duties of command to which their country had called them.

The trops did not remain long at Dijon. They were fed, the sick were attended to, the whistle blew, and the train steamed out. The little old French railway official seemed startled. He was not used to "hustle." The war had gone on for three years, his countrymen were herolcally dying, and he would, old as he was, shoulder his rifle, if necessary, for his beloved France; but the habits of a lifetime are not easily overcome. "Mon Dieu," was all he could say. And so, before he seemed aware of it, the young Americans had steamed out on their way to the shambles.

The German Staff is now fully seized of this American characteristic—this utter contempt of death. The lessons of Chateau-Thierry and of Vaux are not likely to be forgotten. But their civilians must not be told. American achievements must be ridiculed. The home Teutons believe, according to a neutral Amsterdam correspondent, that American efforts are "a joke," that you "cannot sew epaulettes on a man and call him an officer." This is consistent German psychology. It has made many mistakes; this is one of the last and worst it will ever make.

It is true the American, like the Australian and Canadian, is not a trained soldier of the Prussian type. Most of the men who performed the impossible at Gallipoli and Ypres had not, until the war broke out, handled a rifle. But they had qualities of indomitable courage, initiative, self-reliance, and physical prowess that are not possessed by the Teuton. They were not skilled in military technique, but they had none of the servility of the Hun. And they were fighting for a noble cause and knew it. So is it with the American. When the real tussle came, the German found that the cold steel of America's marines was a most amazing display from a nation whose military efforts their leaders designated "a joke."

Of the German, as of the Bourbon, it may be said that he forgets nothing and learns nothing. The Hun took precisely this attitude with Great Britain during the early part of the war. The Kaiser openly referred to the original British force as "a contemptible little army." That army now consists of more than 6,000,000 men, and is fighting on fourteen fronts. Singularly, a famous English cartoonist represents the Crown Prince imploring the Kaiser not to refer to "America's contemptible army." The German Emperor does not do so; but his agents and emissaries do. Such epithets, however, have a nasty tendency to ricochet, especially where men of the nation show a fearless and indisputable "contempt of death."

—W.S.S.—

The Big Three Down The Field

Grantland Rice

In N. Y. Tribune

The old Tricolor swings to the right;
To the left flies the Union Jack;
And a new flag comes to the smashing fight,
To drive for the next attack.
A flag that has guarded a stainless shield,
A banner of stripes and stars;
And now—when the bugle has once more pealed—
Now when the three start down the field—
God pity the trench that bars.

The old Tricolor has gained new heights,
And so has the Union Jack;
And the flag that comes where the shrapnel bites
Will never be driven back;
The flag that has never yet been furled
Or stopped by the driving Fates,
And now—when the cannon smoke lies curled,
Now when the three start down the world—
God pity the Hun who waits.

The old Tricolor is dripping red,
And so is the Union Jack;
But a new flag comes to the work ahead
To start for the next attack;
A flag that was never known to stop
At the end of a testing fray;
And now, wherever the shells may drop,
Now when the three go over the top—
God pity the trench at bay.

President Wilson's Formula For Peace

Some Of The Implications In His Declaration, 'What We Seek Is The Reign Of Law' Instead Of A Peace By Understanding Or Negotiation

By Edward A. Bradford

(New York Times)

President Wilson's Mount Vernon address on July 4 was one of those compressed utterances rich in implicit meanings. Who but the lawless or outlaws can dissent from a proposition calling for the reign of law in international relations?

But, if the reign of law be conceded, it is necessary also to concede conclusions which to the Germans signify nothing less than a summons to sentence. If law is to be administered, it follows that those lawbreakers who submit to judgment are not to be consulted about the verdict or the sentence. Burglars or murderers do not sit on juries or beside Judges. Neither do Judges or juries impose their wills on criminals. Judges are no more above the law than others; all are under the law, those before the bench and those on the bench alike. The administration of law is not like the decision in a prize fight in which the beaten one submits to force. President Wilson's declaration for a decision according to law is different from a penalty imposed by the will of the victors after a military "knockout." Criminals sentenced according to law know that they suffer for violating the rules of society, and not for any vengeance of the Judges or juries. Even Germany sees this, as witness the words of Foreign Minister von Kuhlmann quoted in a cablegram to The Times:

"Even if I could make a peace solely based on military success I would not, for such a peace would possess no durability. The idea of a peace of relentlessness made by either side is only to be laughed to scorn."

Against a relentless peace Germany would resist to the bitter end, and with reason. There could be hope of a speedier and easier peace according to a formula for the administration of law. Germany would be heard to plead what the law is, but it would not be admited to say what the sentence should be. The criminal must be brought to acceptance of judgment, but after submission there is room for consideration of penalty fit for the crime. That has not been the German manner of administering military law. A sentence upon Germany according to international law would be bitter, but less so than German bitterness toward the innocent under her power, but not according to law.

Peace, according to law, would deal with rights and wrongs, but not with interests. There is room for comparatively little difference of opinion about law. Opinions about interests may differ as widely as the poles, and either side or both may be right. In this war, both British and German courts have found against their respective Governments, but it would be asking too much of human virtue to expect submission of interests to law. The United States, for instance, would never agree that the question of the rate of its tariff should be settled by international law. No more could Germany be expected to do so. And so of countless other interests which would be up for settlement if peace were reached by negotiation or understanding. It will be a great gain if peace, according to law, is not endangered by raising such questions. Lawyers would exclude them as irrelevant. On a criminal charge of blackmail growing out of a contract the issue is the blackmail, and that is independent of the contract. Whether the contract were good or bad, whether it were executed or broken, would be beside the question of the blackmail. Germany's punishment for breaking international law should be confined to the adjustment of the conflict of interests caused by her economic competition, which was both fair and unfair. For both sorts there are economic remedies, and they ought not to be mixed up with the administration of international law. How greatly this limitation of the questions to be settled with peace would promote the settlement of peace itself, is appearent from the difficulty of the settling of such questions within the limits of a single nation. Were the interests of races, nations, countries, dynasties all to be raised together with the question of Germany's breaches of international law, there would be danger that the peace congress would sit indefinitely or break up amid dissensions.

Peace, according to law, would bar, besides interest, many questions suitable for adjudication under international law. In all laws there are statutes of limitations. A common limitation of litigation of civil claims is six years. About the longest limitation of prosecution for crime in our laws is ten years, except in one case. Murder is always indictable and punishable within the life of the murderer. Germany's crimes are not less than murder, and it will be enough for her to bear if she is sentenced for them. But all wrongs of all nations in all time are not up for settlement because Germany has broken international law in this war. This is as much in consideration for other nations as for Germany, for there is hardly a nation which has not broken the laws which are to be enforced upon Germany. In this war there have been positions taken by ourselves contradictory to our practice when we were belligerent. There is nothing surprising about the fact that the laws of war customarily look different to neutrals and to belligerents. We have been foremost expositors of the neutral view of international law, because our position in world affairs has been so detached that we have been neutrals for the most part. Our position bears comparison with that of any country, but all alike have been more contradictory than consistent in their positions. But hitherto the laws of war have been made by belligerents rather than by neutrals, and it is time that a change should be made. Peace hereafter is is to be the normal state of mankind, and the laws of war should be made for the lovers of peace rather than for those who rule by force of the spears which know no brother. When Germany gets its sentence it will settle the law so that none will venture to invite its penalties for themselves hereafter.

Otherwise, if Germany is allowed to win this war, it is sure that there will be other wars, and that they will be waged in the manner which Germany's victory will have made lawful. Each day's news brings horrors and terrors which are justified if Germany is victor. To the Litany there should be added "From Germany's laws of war, Good Lord deliver us." The President wishes us not to make, but to enforce, laws of another sort.

There are laws enough of both war and peace. Germany's defiance of them is her greatest crime, for it includes all other crimes. The sinking of the Lusitania, the bombing of churches, the intentional torpedoing of hospital ships, and all the rest, are merely bills of particulars under the general indictment that Germany is a lawbreaker, and must suffer as such. It is insulting to the idea of law to admit that lawbreakers should be lawmakers. "He who regards no law is as independent as he who is subject to no law," according to Lessing's saying. The Anglo-Saxon view is that no man is above the law, nor any nation, if the President's position is supported by the world. Tyranny begins where the law ends; German tyranny begins, like charity, at home, and is fit only for Germans. That the German negation of law should be made worldwide is an insult to intelligence and conscience, the divine elements in all of us except Germans who have surrendered their wills to the State. The world cannot continue to be half German and half otherwise. Germany and the Allies must each win or lose. It is only necessary to state the proposition to settle it for the people who have never lost a war, and who would prefer death to defeat in this war. Interests may be bartered, waived, compromised, but not law or conscience.

The law which the President wishes to have enforced is not statute law, imposed upon subjects by superior authority. He appeals to the "same principles of honor and respect for the common law of civilised society that govern the individual citizens of all modern States in their relation with one another." Thus there will be a moral code for nations as well as for citizens. The common law is the unwritten law of custom, and is deduced from the daily life of men of all sorts and conditions of life. The Judges do not declare the common law from their inner consciousness or from their position on the bench. The Judges are bound by reason and the habits of men. Otherwise there would be as many unwritten laws as there are individual consciences among the Judges. Here a difficulty arises. Germany has its common law, but considers it not binding upon the State. That is what the war is about, in part. Germany wishes to impose her views of the State upon a world to which they had been abhorrent since the days of Julius Caesar. He was in the place of Foch two thousand years ago, and told Ariovistus, then the leader of the German raiders into Gaul—the Alsace of that day—that there was no land there for which there was not already an owner. The present Kaiser has avowed himself an admirer and imitator of his ancestor, Frederick the Great, and he boldly avowed his adhesion to immorality between nations in these words:

"Consider a treaty as a scrap of paper under any one of the following emergencies: First, when necessity compels it. Second, when you lack means to continue the war. Third, when you cannot by any other means combat your ally or enemy."

That ancient avowal of shamelessness is the source of the "scrap of paper" statement made by the German Chancellor at the outbreak of this war. So long as there exists a nation which considers itself absolved from moral restraints of common law there is no surety of peace. Bethmann Hollweg engraved on eternal brass the infamy of Germany, but it was a hoary infamy, not his personal invention.

Yet Phillip Scheidemann, leader of the majority Socialists, replying in the German Reichstag to Vice Chancellor Payer's reproof for Socialist opposition to Government measures, declared:

"The exasperation of the masses has reached its highest pitch. There is only one cry: 'End the war, but with honor.'"

Echoing this cry of despair, the Berlin Vorwarts said: "This oppressive situation can only induce us for years to make greater military efforts, but not to accede to conditions dishonoring the German people and damaging their interests permanently."

It is truly German to think that the dishonor to Germany lies in the damage to her interests and not in the crimes which will cause Germany to be outlawed until she repents and adopts the common law of civilisation as binding upon her. Probably there still hangs in the Metropolitan Museum a picture of a beautiful and innocent maiden in a cell with the legend "The crime and not the prison makes the shame." That is more appropriate to a hardened sinner, boastful of crime, and avowing it as a rule of action for thousands of years. Of Germany it may be said as of the bravest Knight of the Round Table, Lancelot:

His honor rooted in dishonor stood,
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.

Germany deems itself in honor bound to Germans to pursue policies dishonorable to all others, and keeps a faith to Germans which is blackest unfaith to civilisation and humanity.

Large consequences follow from the destruction of that scrap of paper which obligated all nations to safeguard Belgium's neutrality. That act of treachery taints all that followed. The law requires that whoever seeks redress in court shall come into court with clean hands. Germany's hands are so defiled by that first act of treachery that military force cannot cleanse them, and so that the President's court of law cannot give Germany redress for what has followed. Germany's lost colonies are lost according to law, the law of the sword to which Germany appealed and by which she must abide. What Germany's enemies have conquered according to law they can hold by law. What Germany took against law she must restore, if law is to be enforced.

Who will deny that as to ravaged Belgium, which thought more of honor than interests, and made its decision in an instant upon a moral question which we took two years to decide for ourselves? Every consideration of honor binds us to the restoration of Belgium, boh by forms of law and by force of arms "without stint."

The same is true of Alsace-Lorraine. That theft was accomplished in 1871, but the statute of limitations does not run against it because the stolen provinces have never slept on their rights. Their formal protest was registered with the world, and has been recognised by President Wilson. It would be convincing to quote President Wilson's eighth term of peace in his message of January 8, or Lloyd George's similar declaration. They are too familiar to reproduce, but it is less well known that German law was quoted against German policies at the time of the crime in the Reichstag itself. To the Alasatians was given representation in the Reichstag, and Deputy Teutsch quoted there the statement of law by Professor Bluntschli of Heidelberg: "In order that the annexation of a country be lawful it must first be sanctioned by the inhabitants thereof, in the possession of their full political rights. This sanction may, under no circumstances, be omitted nor suppressed, for people are not things, void of rights and wills, to be handed about as property."

That German view of law is convincing to all but Germans. It is not convincing to them because they were indifferent to the question of moral slavery of peoples then as now in Russia, and for the same reason. Both wars were raw material wars. For the people of Alsace-Lorraine the Germans cared no more than for those of the Ukraine. What they wanted was iron ore for Germans, to supply raw materials bought so cheaply by blood and conquest that they could compete unfairly with other nations which buy their materials for a fair price. Nor does this apply only to Alsace-Lorraine and the Ukraine. It is part and lot of Germany's economic policy, lurking in all its war aims. Some Germans are beginning to see and to say it. Within a few days in the Reichstag Dr. Cohn said of the Rumanian treaty, "This treaty is nothing but bartering for petroleum and railways." That is true of all the Russias. If Germany once possesses their natural products, procured at untold cost, Germany will be able to sell cheap goods because the blood and tears of the world will not be in the price. The right to trade procured in that way is a right which the world cannot concede with due regard to either honor or interests. Law and equity alike forbid that Germany should enrich itself from world commerce based on stolen goods.

Petit larceny might be overlooked, but a nation boasting of its larcenies on the grandest scale ever known must be brough under the law. That is a thousandfold better than making new laws, or breaking old laws, to punish Germany specifically. The law against Germany is the law against all nations breaking it. A League to Enforce Law is better than a League to Enforce Peace. The Entente Alliance is the strongest international league which ever was formed, or which can be formed, or which can be formed, if it adheres to the President's declaration that its constitution is the common law of all civilised peoples. The law which governs Germans, if they will save themselves, or by the enemies of the German State if the Germans are loyal to that foul conception and elect to perish with it.

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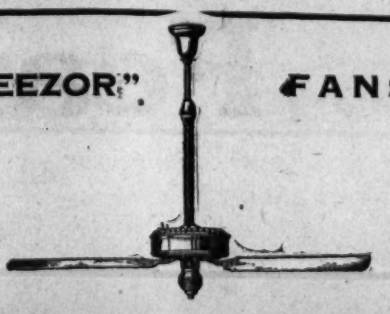

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More Truth Than Poetry — By James J. Montague

A Voluntary Bankrupt

I know a former financier
Whose painted bank was stored
With pennies saved through half the year,
A truly regal hoard.
Enough to buy a giant kite
(An old and cherished dream),
Or sate a lusty appetite
With candy and ice cream.

Rare thrift it took to save and earn
Each single, shining cent,
For all men know how coppers burn
The pockets till they're spent.
And one must learn to look on joy
Untempted and askance,
If one is still to be a boy
And figure in finance.

Yet never shall the kite be flown
Athwart the Summer sky,
And many a luring ice cream cone
Must pass, untasted, by.
For when, in words of soft appeal,
The voice of Mercy spoke,
Wide open flew its doors of steel
And straight the bank went broke.

Upon the battlefield of France,
Amid the savage strife,
The pennies from that bank, perchance,
May save some soldier's life.
And all because a plucky lad,
With not a thought of doubt,
Gave freely, every cent he had,
To "help the Red Cross out."

* * *

When grown-ups hum and hesitate
The while the cost is weighed,
As Mercy, pausing at the gate,
Beseeches them for aid,
I think about a financier
Who heard the self same call,
Who saw his duty, plain and clear,
And gladly gave his all.

All Over The Far East

Twelve correspondents, representing eleven Tokio newspapers and one news agency, soon will leave Tokio to join the Japanese military forces in Siberia. The correspondents met at the Matsumotoro restaurant to get acquainted. They expect to be gone from Tokio at least a year.

Captain Lisfranc of the Belgian Legation Guard at Peking shortly goes to Vladivostok, where he will represent Belgium on the Allied General Staff.

The China Critic is officially informed that information has reached Peking to the effect that the Canadian Expeditionary Force for service in Siberia, will be a brigade of about 4,000 to 5,000 men; and will bring guns, munitions and supplies sufficient for 6 months, with them.

We learn on excellent authority says the Peking and Tientsin Times, that the appointment of Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc., as High Commissioner to Siberia, is officially confirmed. Sir Charles left August 18 for Harbin, en route to Vladivostok. It is interesting to note that this well-known scholar, diplomat, and administrator, began his diplomatic career in the British Embassy at Petrograd and among his publications is a Finnish grammar. After service at Constantinople, Belgrade, and Sofia, he was Secretary to the British Embassy in Washington in 1898. In the following year he was High Commissioner of Samoa, and for the next five years was H.M's Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the British East Africa Protectorate, resigning that high position in 1904. Sir Charles Eliot is a great linguist.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Gersham Stewart, Mr. Macpherson stated that a saving-bank scheme had recently been established for the Chinese coolies in France.

Violet Brown, a young Eurasian, was charged in Hongkong on the 9th inst., before Mr. J. R. Wood, with having returned from banishment. Defendant was banished two years ago to Shanghai, (poor Shanghai) for ten years as an undesirable. Serg. Cockle said that defendant was somewhat insane. She belonged to good parentage and was well educated. She could speak Japanese, Chinese and English very fluently. Her parents lived in Kula Lumpa where they possessed rubber estates and tin mines. The defendant (with tears in her eyes): My father sent me money to come back.

Mr. Wood desired to know if she had any friends or relatives in Hongkong. She replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Wood said he would remand the case till the next day to enable her to seek her friends.

Defendant (plaintively): "I do not know why I was banished at all."

Mr. Wood "That does not matter. You have been banished and you have come back unlawfully. You go and find your friends and come back to this court tomorrow."

The defendant, who was about to make further remarks, was led away crying.

The Third Class Order of Sacred Treasure was conferred upon Mr. Kamesabure Yamashita, President of the Yamashita Shipping Company, Tokio, for contributing £1,000,000 for the promotion of aviation in Japan.

The latest tank figures from Japan are: Tokio, £166,000; Yokohama £208,937; total £374,937.

The Moscow Soviet has again appealed to the provincial authorities to rescue the capital from famine. Moscow and Petrograd had been without bread for four days when this appeal was sent out.

The first contingent of American troops docked at Vladivostok on August 15, at mid-afternoon, seven and a half days out of Manila, after an uneventful voyage. In excellent spirits the men crowded the rails and filled the rigging, cheering, and received the cheers of the Allied war ships. The crowd on the docks appeared amazed at the vociferous entry of the Americans, contrasting it to that of the less demonstrative Allies. The Czechs on the docks returned the greeting in equal measure. A launch from the U. S. S. Brooklyn picked up the transport early in the morning outside, where it lay fogbound for five hours.

The staff of the wireless station at Kure Admiralty is being examined in connection with its failure to send out a storm warning on July 12, when the dreadnought Kawachi was blown up off Tokuyama. It is said that not only was this failure partly responsible for the disaster, but that some other warships also suffered damage owing to the storm. Severe punishment of the wireless staff is reported to be likely.

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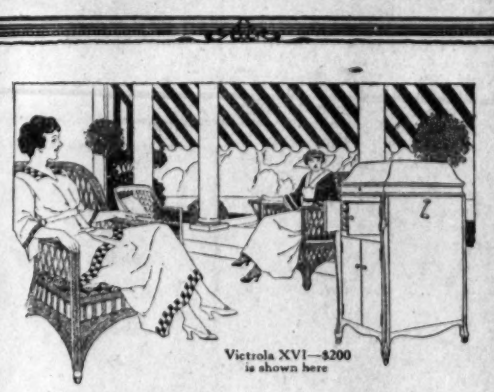

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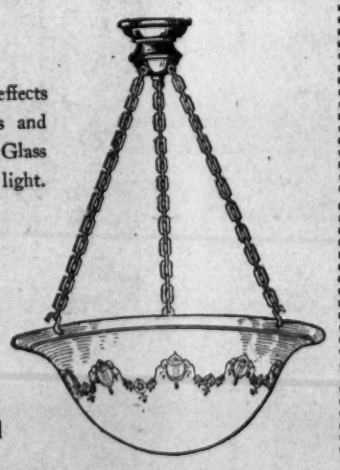

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Villiers, Dean Of War Reporters, In New York

Fighting Is The Same Old Game, He Says, Despite Modern Wrinkles—Favors Poison Gas And Ruthless Air Raids Against Germans

By Richard Barry

The King of Bulgaria, on the battlefield of Mustapha Pasha, before Adrianople in 1912, said to his Chief of Staff as his troops were going into action: "Oberve that Englishman passing up with the artillery. He has seen more fighting than any soldier alive." He meant Frederic Villiers, artist and correspondent for The Illustrated London News, who, from 1871 to 1918, has seen all the world has had to offer in the way of warfare. He has just turned up in New York, after two and a half years on the western front and a trip around the world that led him to the frontiers of India.

If you care for a more intimate impression of Villiers, read Kipling's "The Light That Failed." The artist there, his milieu, his habitat, (though not his story,) is modeled on the Villiers whom Kipling knew. When Forbes Robertson produced the play, he sought, in staging it, the assistance of Villiers, with whom he had been a student at the Royal Academy in London.

Now, Villiers is in the maturity of his powers, veteran of twenty-one campaigns, old habitue of the "round world's promenade," and, like a sophisticated Roman, a connisseur, as it were, of mortal combat. He has seen all the great campaigns (Russo-Turkish, Chinese-Japanese, British-Egyptian, British-Boer, Russo-Japanese, culminating in the present one, greatest of all) and he has seen most of the little ones. For forty-seven years no punitive expedition, frontier "scrap," brush with unruly tribesmen who perferred gun stealing to tax paying, no war in the Balkans, Asia or Africa, has been complete without him. In Abyssinia a chief acquired power and influence through the possession of an empty Worcester sauce bottle which Villiers gave him. In Flanders today there is a General (Sir A. Sloggett, Chief of the British Medical Service) who gave his "dying" message for home as he lay shot through the chest on the sands of the Sudan, many years ago, to Villiers. In Belgrade and Bucharest and Sofia Villiers is known as "the Father of the Balkans," for he has pictured their turbulence and celebrated their beauty in many hundreds of pictures for nearly half a century. His full biography is the whole story of warfare as it is known in our time, obviously too long for this brief sketch.

Frederic Villiers

One does not expect from Villiers the usual thing about war, how the campaign is going here or there, etc. His reaction is that of the professional teataster. He enters a campaign for the purpose of grasping quickly and firmly its salient features, which he then depicts graphically with pen and pencil—and is off. He never guzzles war or drains it to the dregs. So the writer found him with a refreshing and piquant view of the present war.

"My dear fellow," said Villiers, "let us have a good 'chit-chat', as Nogi used to say. It is only here at a distance that one can get the nuance of the war and slip into the viscera of the beast. You don't realise it, you don't understand it over there.

"What have I seen in this war that is new? you ask. Let me think. From a pictorial viewpoint, except the airplane and the tank, nothing—nothing at all. Of course there are some improvements, take the star bombs. Remember, what a pretty thing it was at Port Arthur—but there they only had the old-fashioned kind. The Germans devised one that carries a parachute that will float with a light above the lines for a long time. It is a devilish contrivance, but it makes a handsome picture.

"Another thing that shows weirdly and effectively is the closeness of the infantry advance under the barrage protection. I have seen our men go up to within fifteen feet of their own shells, and in perfect safety. Of course, the idea is old, but the improvement in performance is startling, and is uncanny unless one understands it thoroughly. The thing is worked down to a fine point I have watched the front line stand up, unconcerned, with our own fire breaking beyond them, and I would swear the shells passed less than twelve inches above their heads.

"Of course the gas attack is new in this war, but it's not picturesque. There's hardly any way to depict it, but the idea is bully. I never could understand the prejudices against it. The moment I heard the Germans had sprung it, at Ypres, I said, 'What a fine idea! Why didn't we think of it?' I hear that now the Americans will outgas the Germans. Fine! Why not? What difference does it make in war how you kill the other fellow, whether with a piece of steel or a fume, so long as you kill him?

"All the rest of it is the same, the very stuff you and I saw at Port Arthur in 1904—the sapping, the mining, the enfilading, the attack over the top, the barb wire, the hand grenades, the knives, the trench mortars. The plains of Picardy and Flanders today are the direct outgrowth of the Japanese works before Port Arthur in 1904. Only you can't see in France as we did with our fine mountain ranges in Manchuria. One sees precious little now. In fact after the first few months of the war, the retreat through Belgium and Northern France the dash for the coast and the digging in, there has been hardly anything worth engaging either a pictorial artist or a descriptive writer. It's deadly dull business, a mere war of attrition.

"For a man who has never seen trenches, a trip there now may be exciting, but not for an old hand. That's why I left the western front well over a year ago and went messing about the other fronts. Eventually I found myself on the frontiers of India, where the British Army has at least 50,000 men held in readiness in suppressing an outbreak of hostile tribesmen. The rest of the world doesn't seem to know much about it, but we're had a jolly time out there for two years now, fighting the Mahmounds.

"India upset? Not at all. India is right as rain, but there are three savage tribes along the northern frontier—the Afghans, the Afridis, and the Mahmounds. German agents were unable to affect the Afghans or the Afridis during this war, but they did do well among the Mahmounds, who have been coming against us along a twenty-five mile front persistently. They are splendid fighters, with a true Teutonic touch. They never take any prisoners and they seem to have a fancy for eyeballs, which they gouge out of the dead, and, sometimes, from the living. The Mahmounds think us very unfair for we stretched an electrically charged wire along the frontier and many of them were caught and finished there. And our airplanes annoy them. They accuse us of using black magic. They complain to their German friends that we are white devils and infidels without a shred of respect for the old code of fighting they have always known. But they are not cured of their desire to conquer us; not a bit of it. They cut throats as naturally as a housewife cuts cheese.

"There is always fighting on the Indian frontier, and perhaps always will be. And it's a good thing. Where else will the young English offices find a good training school? The present European war will come to an end sometime. In the nature of things it can't last indefinitely, and where else but on the Indian frontier will the future guardians of empire learn their trade? These Mahmounds and Afghans and Afridis are a godsend to us."

The writer interrupted the veteran to ask him the old, old question about the duration of the world war.

"The end is quite a bit off, yet," said Villiers. "How can it be otherwise when the German still thinks he is 'top dog'? It may last several years. We can't whip him with frontal assaults. Let him make that silly error all he likes; it's only playing our game. For this is a war of attrition. No campaign of maneuver will settle it.

"Since the Aisne I have had no doubt of the ultimate end. Tommy took Fritz's measure there. Until then we were 'up in the air.' We felt here was a new thing and a bigger thing than we had ever tackled and we weren't just sure of ourselves, but we know what we are up against now, and there is nothing more to fear. It is merely a question of rounding up the Germans.

"It will be done in the air, I am sure. For years I have predicted that this war would be settled in the air, and today I am surer of it than ever. Why they don't send an immense fleet of battleplanes over Berlin I can't understand. Three days' unlimited slaughter there, sparing only cats and dogs, (I like the German cats and dogs, for they are friendly animals,) would settle the matter.

"These silly, outworn, unreasonable prejudices against unrestricted warfare alone halt us. We have the power. Why don't we use it? Sometimes I wonder if we are not a bit effete with our stumbling and halting and hesitating about the 'code' and a heap of other red tape only worthy of consideration by old ladies' conventions.

"See how the Germans have mastered the idea of war, and compare our slowness! They descend on a country, terrorise every one, blot out everything, kill all available, and then say, 'Let us have peace. Very sorry it happened; let's forget it.' That's a winning policy. It's the Afghan and Mahmound policy with twentieth-century, Northern-Europe improvements. There is no doubt about it—the Germans understand war better than we do.

"What they have done they have done superlatively well. Of course, they made a fatal error in stringing this terrorising, destructive policy over too wide a territory and too long a space of time. To succeed, that sort of warfare must be quickly terminated, especially under modern conditions. Their plan was all right; the conception was faultless; only the execution faltered. We stuck a foot out and they stumbled, and in dragging that policy over a whole world through four years it has reacted on them. But look at the position in which it places us! We not only have them at our mercy, where a short, ruthless, unrestricted campaign will finish them but the fact that they started that sort of business will entirely justify us.

"Personally, I am willing to do my share. It would be a breakfast appetiser for me each morning to shoot about a dozen Germans. I am getting old, and I doubt if I could wrestle a young one if he were loose, but if some one will oblige me by rounding up a roomful and tethering them, I will step in gladly and administer the medicine. I have seen enough of what they have done in Belgium and Flanders to soothe any feelings that might be aroused. I would eat well and sleep soundly after it."

The writer observed that Villiers was not telling enough about himself in the present war, for in English journalism he is known as the "stormy petrel," who never fails to flourish in the toughest situations, and he has always been the associate of some interesting writer whose correspondence becomes a permanent record of events. For years, in the Balkans, he messed with Archibald Forbes; in the Turco-Russian war with MacGahan, in the first Port Arthur campaign with James Creelman, and in the Boer war with Winston Churchill.

"Who was it this time?" I asked.

"A neat and fascinating little Englishman named Philip Gibbs," he said. "We came together in Flanders in the Autumn of '14. The English War Office had refused us both permission and we had both hit on the same idea—to tramp it in the rear of the lines as Belgian refugees. I liked him ever since the Balkan war of '12.

"How many sketches have I made? I haven't the slightest idea. I never keep count. Several hundred perhaps. The News has published over a hundred and I have fifty-two with me here. I hope they will mean something as a bit of historical record of the war, inasmuch as each is an accurate drawing made on the spot.

"Chiefly, however, I think they will prove that war is always war, capitalised by the three D's—Dirt, Discomfort, Danger. The chief difference I can see between conditions now and when I began in the Balkans forty-odd years ago is in the arrangements for correspondents. I remember, at the siege of Plevna, in 1877, the Tsar of Russia had a grand stand erected to which he invited selected guests to see his Guard celebrate his birthday by taking the citadel from the Turks—(which, incidentally, was not done.) However, King Charles of Rumania asked me to join the party and I drank champagne from the royal goblet during the engagement.

"No monarch or General has done such a thing for me during the present war. In such matters, of course, the profession has degenerated—though I must say that Foch himself personally gave me permission to sketch anywhere and anything I like in the French Army."

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6 ft by 2 ft 6 ins	9.50
6 ft 6 ins by 2 ft	10.50
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Well stuffed with Kapoc and covered with Blue and White striped Ticking.

Sizes	3 ft ..	Price	$4.50 each
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,,	4 ft ..	,,	5.50 ,,
,,	4 ft 6 ins.	,,	6.00 ,,
,,	5 ft ..	,,	6.50 ,,

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Stuffed with Best English Horsehair and covered with STOUT UNION TICKING.

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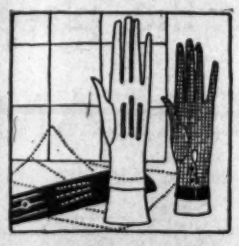

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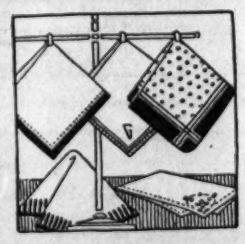

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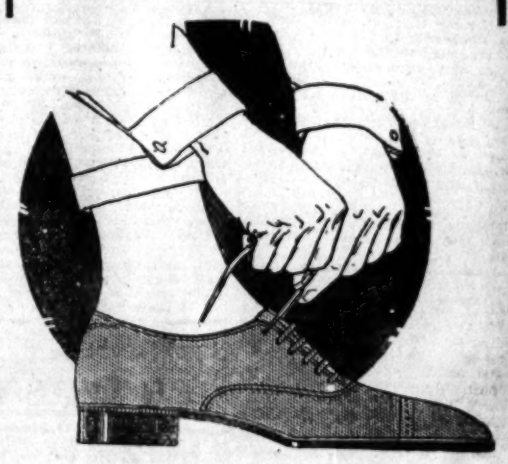

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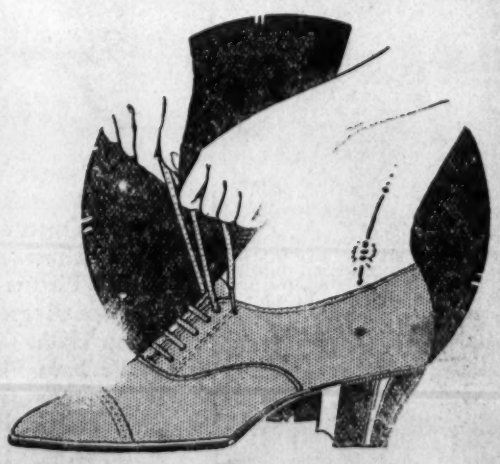

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FOCH'S GENERALS ARE VINDICATING SELECTION

Mangin, Formerly Under Cloud, Has Justified His Selection By Allied Chief

NIVELLE MAY BE RECALLED

His Military Skill In The Present Fight Would Be Valuable, Observers Believe

By Charles H. Grasty
(New York Times)

London, July 20.—In the American official community grouped around the embassy in Grosvenor Gardens the battle in France is watched from hour to hour. Telegraph communication being more or less interrupted gives rise to considerable rumor mongering. One delightful rumor knocking about this morning was that six German divisions has been cut off by the Franco-Americans and would be either captured or killed.

There is a general desire here to know what troops figured in the various actions in France. In England a popular demand for similar information has partly overridden the military disinclination to mention units. The demand is probably even greater in America. Intelligence sections simply bemuse themselves when they hold that the Germans are ignorant of such commonplace matters as the composition of opposing troops. More circumstantial details might prove convincing to civilian Germany.

Demand For More News

American opinion here is in favor of telling our people what divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and individuals have distinguished themselves in the historic battles of the Marne. If Washington took action in this matter military authority probably would be less opposed than is usually believed, for their is already a difference of opinion among experts, and only the sense of the intelligence organisations with their narrow viewpoint stands in the way of a policy of publicity.

There have been literally numerous Gettysburgs with Americans engaged, and the veil ought to be lifted so that the spectacle can be disclosed in all its romantic and stirring details. People who are three and four thousand miles away sustaining a war for high ideals are entitled to the comfort and uplift of these deeds of heroism on European battlefields.

Estimates of the German losses since March 21 run high as a million. If this figure is correct the entire German accretion from all the eastern fronts is already exhausted. I have the best authority for stating that that was roundly the number of troops Germany was able to bring to the west after the Russian collapse. These figures make clear the position of the enemy as a result of the unsuccessful offensives.

While reinforcements from America have dealt telling blows in actual fighting, the effect of bringing to the European armies a fresh spirit counts for almost as much as numbers. The process is similar to putting tin and antimony into a stereotype pot. A small quantity brings the metal up to the standard. The coming of hundreds of thousands of keen, new soldiers bucks up war-worn veterans and restores all the old elan.

Foch's Able Leadership

The recent French offensive has been characterized by a dash not exceeded by any performance in the whole war. Foch has been fully alive to the redressing of the balance against him, and all Americans here feel that he has taken advantage of new conditions to the utmost. His selection of leaders has shown quick, sure judgment of men and freedom from ill prejudice. Gourard was marked out clearly for leadership, but less open-minded judgment than Foch's might have overlooked the peculiar fitness of Mangin to cope with German methods. The latter's connection with the Nivelle offensive temporarily side-tracked him, and for some months he was in Paris without command. Foch sat on the Board of Inquiry which pronounced adversely on the Nivelle offensive, but this did not prevent his using Mangin, who has been Nivelle's associate, with the result that it entirely re-established the prestige of this great officer.

There have been reports from time to time of Nivelle's return from Africa, and it would not be surprising if the Generalissimo put him in some position where his fine offensive qualifications under proper supervision and restraints could be utilized.

American military circles here still credit the Germans with plans not yet disclosed, of which the Rheims thrust was merely the opening chapter. Many think that Ludendorff hoped to tempt Foch into some ill-advised adventure. The big battle is more and more a trial of wits between the two high commands. Foch is offensive by temperament, just as Petain is defensive, and Ludendorff might be playing the game right on form to try to draw the French General into some stroke greater than his forces warrant.

As against natural fighting tendencies, Foch has shown in the last four months rare patience and self-control. Almost from the beginning critics have been quoting him against himself, particularly on the point so often made by him that a defensive too long maintained degenerates into a defeat. His steady course has demonstrated self-mastery and has won for him unshakable confidence. His Generals, soldiers, and the Allied public all believe, in view of recent events, that he will prove more than a match for the wily Ludendorff, now that they are on even terms, and will do nothing to hazard the future position of superiority of which he now is assured.

Foch is in a position where he wins if he gets a draw. The Germans, on the contrary lose unless they achieve a positive sweeping victory. From this time on it is the Germans who will be walking the floor with increasing numbers in front of them and political dissensions behind them.

In both English and American military circles today, while I found cap-throwing and bell ringing in premature celebration strongly deprecated, there was confidence of ultimate victory. The greatest source of anxiety is a possible peace effort. Every one expects some new move from Berlin or Vienna different in form and tone from previous overtures. Army and navy opinion is steeled against negotiations of any kind or upon any pretext whatever.

German Army Report Tells Fine Quality Of U.S. Fighters

Secret Official Document Says Men Are Young, Fresh, Full Of Confidence

NERVES UNSHAKEN BY FIRE

Enemy Observer Declares They Are Destined To Be 'Formidable Adversaries'

By Edwin L. James
(New York Times)

With the American Army on the Marne, July 8.—The German Army has declared officially that the American soldiers are "remarkable." Regardless of the stuff the Kaiser's propaganda bureau feeds to the German people and to neutrals about our soldiers not being able to fight, for its own use the German Army has compiled its own estimate, which looks forward to finding the Americans "formidable adversaries."

This estimate is set forth in an official German Army report captured yesterday. This report not only speaks in most respectful terms of the nerve and bravery of the American soldiers fighting northwest of Chateau-Thierry, but confesses that the German Intelligence officers were utterly unable to get information from the few Americans they captured. What is of most significance, the report marvels that, while the majority of the Americans captured were born of foreign-born parents, they all had the pure American spirit. It can be stated that some of the Americans captured were German-Americans.

Secret German Report

Today I obtained an official translation of this document, which follows:

Extract from interrogation by Intelligence officer at headquarters of the German [deleted] Army: Of American prisoners captured in the Bouresches sector, June 6 to 14, 1918:

Essential information: Captured [here follows a long line of empty spaces.]

Composition of the American Division [line of unfilled blanks.]

History: [more unfilled blanks.]

Fighting [deleted:] American Division may be considered a very good division, perhaps even an assault division. Various attacks of two regiments upon Belleau Wood were executed with dash and intrepidity. The moral effect of our fire was not able seriously to check the advance of their infantry. The nerves of the Americans are not yet shaken.

The quality of the men must be characterised as remarkable. They carry themselves well, are well developed physically, and from 18 to 28 years of age. At the present time they only require proper training to make them formidable adversaries.

The spirit of the men is fresh and full of naive confidence. The following statement by a prisoner is characteristic: "We kill or we are killed."

Describes Our Attack

Their method of attack: Two attacks on Belleau Wood, which were executed by one or two battalions, were carried out in the following manner: Three or four lines of skirmishers were separated by an interval of thirty to fifty paces; not far behind then were assault detachments in platoon columns. The troops were abundantly provided with automatic rifles and grenades. Assault detachments advanced ahead of the machine-guns. They had orders to break through the German position at a weak point, then to outflank and attack in the rear sectors offering more resistance.

The total effective strength was five officers and 250 to 260 men.

The trench strength was four officers and 220 to 230 men.

Details concerning their position: It was impossible to obtain any facts. The prisoners scarcely indicated the place they had occupied in the line.

General remarks: Morale—In general, the prisoners make a good impression. Their manner is alert. At present they still consider the war from the point of view of a big brother who is coming to the assistance of his oppressed brothers and sisters, and who is received everywhere in a friendly manner. Their opinions have a certain moral basis: Most of the prisoners express themselves with an understandable naivete, and declare that they came to Europe to defend their country.

Few 'Pure Americans'

Only a few of the men are pure American by race. The majority of them are sons of foreign parents. These half-Americans, however, most of whom born in America and have never been in Europe, express without hesitation purely American sentiments.

(Signed) VON [deleted].
Army Intelligence Officer.

All America, France, England, and Germany as well, know that American soldiers took Bouresches. The whole world knows. There is food for thought in every line of this remarkable document. Remember, it was not written for public consumption, but for furnishing accurate information to the German commanders, and marked as very secret. It tells the truth that the German soldiers have learned.

The most glorious line in the document is that confessing that the Germans could get no information from our boys. That they tried goes without saying; and they undoubtedly tried hard. It may be accepted that strenuous efforts were made to break the spirit of those boys. And this tribute from the German Army to the American captives comes a few days after the issuance of an order by Ludendorff calling attention to the fact that captured Germans were giving way valuable military secrets, and appealing to his soldiers to cease doing so when made prisoners.

Know Why They Fight

I have said often in these despatches that of all soldiers fighting in France the American fighting man knows best what he is fighting for. The Germans confirmed this in the strongest possible way. Our boys knew they were over here to help France and protect their own country, and they left no doubt about it in the Germans' minds. Those who doubted that our "half-Americans," as the Germans call them, would make good, should read a hundred times the last paragraph of this official German document. It must have been an enlightenment for the Prussian high officers to hear why the German-American boys were figting in the Bois de Belleau.

About the whole thing this statement is true—it is impossible for any more glorious tribute to be paid to our soldiers than this official statement, coming from the army under the German Crown Prince. Who can be a better judge of our soldiers than the Germans who have been fighting them?

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The Soldier's First Night On Watch In Front Line

By Lord Dunsany
(Playwright, Captain of Inniskilling Fusiliers)

A man's first night in the line is an epoch-making experience. It is like a man's first vote, or his twenty-first birthday—it is a milestone in his life, marking the change from the mimic warfare behind the lines to the grim realities of actual conflict.

Perhaps I can best explain how this experience affects a soldier by telling you the story of a recruit's first night in the trenches. Dick Cheeser, one of my men, was a ploughboy just past eighteen when he enlisted, and not yet nineteen when he went on his first sentry "go" in the front line.

It was a quiet night, and dawn was only an hour or so distant when Cheeser took his post. The corporal told him where to stand, warned him to keep a good lookout and left him.

Stillness Awed Him

There was Dick Cheeser, alone in the dark, with an army in front of him, eighty yards away, a resourceful, crafty and desperate enemy. The stillness of the night only added to Cheeser's feeling of responsibility. The stillness awed him.

There had not been a shell all night. He put his head over the parapet gingerly and waited. Nobody fired at him. He felt somehow that the night was waiting for him, that something uncanny and unexpected would happen soon. He heard voices in a communication trench somewhere behind him; there were a few sentences of gruff, unintelligible conversation; the voices died away.

There was a long silence. Cheeser fell to wondering whether the night was black or gray; he stared hard at the night to study its exact color; the night stared back at him and seemed to be threatening him; it was gray, gray and artful, like a cat or a fox.

Wanted Something To Happen

It was uncanny, thought Cheeser. If shells would come, or Germans, or anything at all, you would know how to take it; but this deathly quiet, like a mist over huge valleys.

Anything might happen. Cheeser waited and waited, and the night waited, too. He felt that they were watching each other, the night and he, both crouching, both ready to spring.

His mind grew so active that his head throbbed with the physical exertion of thinking. He was watching with eyes and ears and imagination, hoping to anticipate by a second or two the dread Something that he felt was sure to happen soon in the ominous mist of No Man's Land.

He thought of throwing a stone out into the blackness just to see what would happen. Then he began to wish for his boyhood's slingshot, so that he could catapult a nice, round stone straight across the blackness into the German line.

Guessing About Enemy

A little wind blew in the night, too cold for the time of year. It made for a moment a lane in the mist over No Man's Land. Cheeser peered into it, but the mist closed round again. "No," Night seemed to say, "you can't guess my secret." And the awesome hush intensified. What are they up to now? thought the sentry. What are those crafty enemies planning in all those miles of silence?

Even the Very lights were few and far between. When one went up, far hills of shadow seemed to sit and brood over the valley; black shapes grew up and vanished in the shadow. The rocket faded and the hills went back into mystery again, and Cheeser still peered level over the ominous valley.

All the dangers and sinister shapes and evil destinies that the sentry faced that night cannot be pictured or described in mere words. It was only two hours that he stood there, and not a shell fell in all that time, not a German stirred.

It is a weird and awful experience, that first night in the trenches. The next time it is an easy matter.

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Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, August 8 and 9.—Following were the prices realised at the auction this week:

Sheet	Singapore Cts. per lb.
Smoked Fine Ribbed...	@ 44½/40½
Smoked Good Ribbed...	„ 40½/29
Smoked Fine Plain ...	„ Nil
Smoked Good Plain ...	„ Nil
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	„ Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	„ Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain..	„ Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain.	„ Nil
Crepe	
Fine Pale Thin	„ 45½/41
Good Pale Thin	„ 40½/30
Good Pale Blanket	„ 31½
Good Brown Blanket....	„ Nil
Fine Brown	„ 31½/23½
Good Brown	„ 25 /18
Good Dark	„ 19½/13
Barky	„ 14 / 4
Scrap	
Virgin and Pressed.....	„ 10 / 9½
Loose	„ 15 / 5
Sheet	
Cupwashing	„ 20 /15

Catalogued for sale 2,519,246 lbs. (about 1,125 tons).

Sold 1,163,539 lbs. (about 519 tons).

On the 7th instant information was received from the Rubber Association of America, New York, to the effect that Import restrictions for August and September will be continued at the same rate as for the preceeding two months, viz: 16,666 tons, and that the United States Government insist upon requirements being filled to the largest possible extent from Central and South America.

In consequence of this information our auction this week, which was postponed one day on account of a local holiday, opened very dull with hardly any demand. Buyers were holding back and large quantities had to be withdrawn from the first five catalogues for want of offers.

When a market was established Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold up to 44½ cents and Fine Pale Crepe up to 45½ cents, marking a decline on the week of 6 cents for the former and 5 cents for the latter.

One lot of Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet obtained 45½ cents and one lot of Fine Pale Crepe 46 cents, but the average prices of the day were 43½ and 44½ cents respectively.

There was a moderate demand for Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Crepe at a decline of about 5-6 cents.

One lot of Plain Smoked Sheet or Unsmoked Sheet of either description changed hands at the auction.

Medium and lower Crepes met with less demand than has been the case for some time. Fine and Good Brown Crepes declined about 7-8 cents, Good Dark Crepe about 6-7 cents and Barky Crepe 7-8 cents. Hardly any interest was taken in Scrap.

At the close of the sale this morning the situation was nearly unchanged as regards the Standard grades, while other grades were rather difficult of sale. The tendency is declining.

Meyer and Measor.

———W.S.S.———

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows in their report for week ending August 22:

The tone of the market during the past week has been quiet but steady, business being chiefly confined to Cottons, Docks and Engineerings. All Cottons are firm, and Ewos have improved to Tls. 192½. Shanghai Docks rose steadily during the week to Tls. 136 cash, with a firm forward demand. New Engineerings are quoted at Tls. 24¾ buyers, against last week's rate of Tls. 24½, and show signs of further improvement. Anglo-French Lands are in request at Tls. 73 with no shares offering. Shanghai Lands are wanted at Tls. 67. Langkats remain dull with sellers at Tls. 16. Transactions in Rubbers are few and far between, holders being reluctant to realise at current bargain rates.

Mokanshan Summer Colony Unfurls Its Service Flag

38 Stars, Representing As Many Men Fighting For Allies, On Banner Flown At Anual Picnic

China Press Correspondence

Mokanshan, August 22.—The season is beginning to wane and the events which mark the close are rapidly being "pulled off." The Sunday School picnic is always one of these that is enjoyed by the whole community, as is also the annual concert which was held last Tuesday night.

The picnic needs good weather and it was thought that yesterday afternoon promised that kind, so the time was called and the event set. Not many of the races had been run off when a dark cloud came over and quite a heavy rain followed in its wake. Things were moved under a tent which had been thoughtfully provided and this protected the large quantity of delicious refreshments which had been sent in by the various households. Fortunately the rain stopped and some of the sports were completed and the ribbons awarded.

The most interesting part of the afternoon was the presentation of the service flag. It had been decided early in the summer that a flag bearing a star for each of the Mokanshan visitors known to the friends on the hill who was in actual service for his country in this great war. Surrounded by the flags of America, Great Britain, and France, was a red flag, with a white center on which were the blue stars representing the worthy ones who were in service, either at the front or in training for this service.

Mr. Wilbur presided, and the music was furnished by a group of splendid voices. Mr. Nance made a brief address explaining the flag, and eulogising those who had so nobly put themselves into this worthy service. Then Mr. Anderson presented the flag, The Service Flag, as each name was called and the covering removed from the star by Mr. John Burke, who has three brothers already in service, the Boy Scouts saluted, and the audience applauded. Even though the weather was very threatening, a large and interested crowd stayed to witness the ceremony.

Following is the Honor Roll of Mokanshan:

T. A. Aiers, Mesopotamia, Bomber, No. 45,966, 44th Battery, 13 Brig. R. F. Artil., I. E. F., D.

A. H. Aiers, France, 2nd Lt. 34 Co., Chinese Lab. Corps. A. P. O., 3 B. E. F.

George R. Arthur, France, wounded, on way back to Shanghai.

Dr. S. N. Babington, Salonika, Medical Work, 38th Genl. Hospital.

J. G. Bird, France, 2nd Lt. Chinese Labor Corps, 25th Co., A. P. O. 3, B. E. F.

H. N. Bishop, France, Chinese Labor Corps, 64th Co., A. P. O. 3, B. E. F.

Roswell Britton, America, Aviation Service, Boston.

Dr. M. Worth Brown, London, Royal Medical Corps.

Ed. Walter Burke, At Sea, U. S. N., Submarine Chaser No. 3., c-o P.M., N. Y. City.

Wm. Blunt Burke, America, Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga, U. S. A.

Gordon Lee Burke, America, Infantry, 51st Infantry, Camp Forest, Ga.

C. N. Caldwell, Jr., America, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Navy, Av. Dept., Nav. Op. Base, Hampton Roads, Va.

Dr. A. F. Cole, England, Medical work in Hospital.

Edward Evans, Jr., France, 2nd Lt., 68 Co., Chinese Lab. Corps, A. P. O. 3, B. E. F.

Carl. Eubank, ? France, Aviation corps, or Columbus, O. in training.

Dr. J. B. Fearn, R. A. M. C., France, Captain, Chinese Genl. Hospital, A. P. O. Sec. 1, B. E. F.

Dr. A. G. Hearn, America, Medical Work, Newport News, Va., A. E. F.

R. A. Hearn, America, Medical Reserve Corps, Nashville, Tenn, c-o Y. M. C. A.

John Hendry, France, Chinese Lab. Corps, 104th Co., B. E. F.

Robert Hendry, America, c-o Rev. J. L. Hendry, Houston, Tex.

Dr. Claude M. Lee, Siberia, Medical work, c-o U. S. Consul, Harbin.

David W. Lyon, Jr., ? France, Field Hospital.

Gilbert McIntosh, France, Royal Engineers, No. 94,023,217 Army Troops Co., B. E. F.

Dr. H. W. Newman, Siberia, American Red Cross, Harbin, Manchuria.

W. K. Nance, America, R. O. F. C. Fort Sheridan, Ill. c-o Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn.

Alvin Parker, ? France.

Dr. C. F. Strange, France, Medical work.

W. C. Sweet, Italy, M. R. C. Capt. U. S. Army Amb. Service, 13 Brig., A. E. F. Italy.

Clement G. Taylor, France, Highland Light Infantry.

Howard Taylor, France, Capt. London Scott. Mach. Gun Corps.

Dr. Tucker, Siberia, Medical Work, c-o U. S. Consul, Harbin, Manchuria.

James Ware ?

William Worth, America, Aviation Corps, Taylor Aviation Fields, Montgomery, Alabama.

B. Score Brown, Salonika.

Fred Emmons, France.

Dr. O. T. Logan, Siberia, Medical Work.

Cowan Dickie, 2nd Lt. R. F. Artillery.

Francis Dickie.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Ger.
Today							
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	11.00		..	..	..	10.30
Kobe	Inaba maru	..		.	..	9.30	9.00
Peking and T'tsin (Every day	Train	..	17.00	..	..	.	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
France, etc.	* Andre Lebon						
Hongkong	..	..	17.00		..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S. Ports, A'lia, Straits Ceylon, India & E'pe v. Suez			68.00		..	..	47(24)
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00		.	..	..	21.00
Swatow	Tamsui	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow..		..	17.00		..		
Ningpo			15.00		..	..	
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	..		..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton ..		07.30	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton .. .	Kwangtah	21.00	..	..		..	21.00
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, C'lon, India & E'pe		07.30	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki	Chikugo maru		..	..	..	30.00	19.30
Japan ports	Chikugo maru	18.00	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Tuesday, August 27.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shenking	14.00	13.30	..	..	..	13.30
Tsingtao & Dairy	Sakaki maru	13.30		..	..	..	12.00
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..		.	21.00
Wednesday, August 28							
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00	..		..	
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, August 29.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8.30

* Ordinary mail will close at the French Post Office at 9 a.m. and registration at 5 p.m. on Saturday, August 12.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. money orders noon.

C Registration 5 p.m. on previous day.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 3 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 24, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 5/-=Tls. 4.00
@ exch. 72.9=Mex. $5.49
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 119½=Tls. $3.51
@ 72.9=Mex. $114.55
Mex. Dollars: Market-Rate: 72.675
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 278
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1825
Native Interest ..... .09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 49½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London .....Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T. $4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/-
London ..... Demand 5/0½
India ..... T.T. 333½
Paris ..... T.T. 682½
Paris ..... Demand 685½
New York ..... T.T. 119
New York ..... Demand 119½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 70
Japan ..... T.T. 45
Batavia ..... T.T. 231½
Singapore ..... T.T. 46½

Banks Buying Rates

London .....Nom. Demand 5/1
London ....Nom. 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/2
London ....Nom. 4 m/s. Docy. 5/2½
London ....Nom. 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/2½
London ....Nom. 6 m/s. Docy. 5/2½
Paris ..... Nom. 4 m/s. 707½
New York .....Nom. o/d. 120½
New York Nom. 4 m/s. Docy. 123

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles
Roubles 1,220 ..... =Tls. 100 nom.
Roubles 100 ... =Mex. $11.25 nom.

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Tls. 3.75 @ 4/9½		£1
" 1 @ 64½		Francs 7.29
" 0.79 @ 113½		Gold £1
" 1 @ 46½		Yen 2.38
" 1 @ 15		Rupees 4.00
" 1 @ —		Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.20		Mex. $1.50

—W.S.S.—

AMERICAN COTTON

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, August 23.—Cotton market: October 34.90; December 34.20.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, August 24, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Langkats Tls. 15.25
Shanghai Docks Tls. 141.00
Repah Tls. 0.82½

Unofficial
Samamagas Tls. 0.70
Shanghai Docks Tls. 140.00
Langkats Tls. 15.35
Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 27.00
New Engineering Tls. 25.75 Sept.
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, August 24, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Docks @ Tls. 141.50 Sept.

Unofficial
Samagagas @ Tls. 0.70 cash
Kungyiks @ Tls. 16.50 cash
Docks @ Tls. 142.50 Sept.
Docks @ Tls. 141.00 cash

—W.S.S.—

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, August 19.—Today's silver prices were:
London, August 20.
Bar Silver Spot: 48 3/16d. Steady.
Previous Quotation:
Bar Silver Spot: 48 3/16d. Quiet.
London, August 17.
Bar Silver Spot: 48 3/16d. Quiet.

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Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

中 華 信 用 銀 行
CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong

Tsingkianpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
8.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

Telephone No. 2618 General Office.
Telephone No. 1929 Manager's Office

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
in France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
in London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
in France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
in London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
in New-York: Redmond & Co.
in Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency

G. LION,
Manager.
1 French Bund, Shanghai

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
T. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowak	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund $11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Inferest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,932.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: M...n's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County, and Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singpore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and surplus .....U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,173,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
233 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts oppened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ...Yen 20,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 13,950,000
Head Office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa, (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

J. KENJOH, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Mauritius)	
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

26 The Bund. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan

London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00
Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Telephone Nos. 2612 and 2614.

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager,
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

Silk Market

In their report for week ending August 23, Messrs. William Little and Co., write as follows:

White Silk.—The market continues to rule very quiet as might be expected with present high exchange rates.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Nine Dragon 1, 2, 3, Tls. 590 av. Blue Fish 1, 2, 3, Tls. 590 av. Kung Kee Mars 1, Tls. 562½.

Tsatlee New Style.—Common Tls. 562½.

Yellow Silk.—Mienyang S. C. 1, 2, Tls. 430, 410.

———W.S.S.———

Launch Services

Tuesday, August 27, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.N.R. ss. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1.30 p.m.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on August 20, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	**per lb.**	**14-30**
Mutton	**„**	**16-30**
Pork	**„**	**25-30**
Veal	**„**	**25-30**
Fish		
Bream	**per lb.**	**none**
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	40-50
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	14-16
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	none
Sole	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	18-20
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	**each**	**none**
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	**per doz.**	**15-17**
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-$1.00
Hare	**„**	**none**
Partridge	**„**	**none**
Pheasant	**„**	**none**
Pigeons	„	15-16
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	**each**	**none**
Wild Duck	**„**	**none**
Wild Pigeons	**„**	**none**
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Geese	**„**	**none**
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	8-12
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	**each**	**15-18**
Chestnuts	**per lb.**	**none**
Figs	**per doz.**	**none**
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	10-11
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	2-3
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	„	10-16
Pears	„	8-10
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	8-16
Pumeloes	„	12-15
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	**per doz.**	**20-30**
French Beans	per lb.	6-8
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Beetroot	**per bunch**	**2-3**
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	4-5
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	„	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	3-4
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	$1.40-1.60
Peas	per lb.	none
Radishes	**per bunch**	**1-2**
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	2-3
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	**per 50 lbs.**	**$5.50**
Flour Australian	**„**	**$4.30**
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	**per bottle**	**20**
Chinese dairies	**„**	**17**
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	$1.90
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	**per ton**	**Tls. 21.75**
Firewood	**per 50 bundles**	**$1.00**
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		**$3.00-4.00**

F. J. W. Melville.
Chief Inspector.

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

Complete New Programme
From Friday to Sunday, 23rd to 25th August.
Showing
The Gripping Ambrosio Feature in Three Parts
"A SICILIAN HEROINE"

And the Most Screaming
NEW COMEDIES

THE PEKING JUGGLERS AND ACROBATS
A company of Special Peking Jugglers and Acrobats, has been specially engaged to appear during the intervals

Usual Matinees on Saturday and Sunday.

On Monday, 16th August.
Showing Episodes 11 and 12 of
"THE SECRET KINGDOM"

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA
BUBBLING WELL.

August 25th Last Night
The International Vaudeville Co.
Entire and complete change of Programme
Mlle. Argella, *Operatic Singer*
Mlle. Rieuse, *Dancer*
Mr. Geo. Roger, *Comedian*
Smith and Bella Jackson, *American Dancers*
Los Yerar, *Spanish Dancers*
and
The Great Pathe Gold Rooster Film
"KICK IN"
A Five Part Drama of the type known as a "Crook Play." A breathless and sensational story.

AMUSEMENTS

SEE
at the
Victoria Theatre
on August 25th or 26th or at the Matinee on Sunday 25th
Wallace Reid
AND
Cleo Ridgely
IN THE
CELEBRATED PARAMOUNT MASTERPIECE
"THE HOUSE OF THE GOLDEN WINDOWS"
IN FIVE PARTS

Olympic Theatre
TONIGHT
Blanche Sweet
IN
"UNPROTECTED"
Five Parts
AND
Other New Films

Bright Lights! Follow the Crowds *Bright Music!*
TO
The Eldorado
"The Home of Refined Dancing"
Prof. Martinez Orchestra
First-Class Floor! Everything No. 1 *First-Class Service!*

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
Opening SHORTLY, Date Announced LATER
THE GINKS
HIGH CLASS VARIETY AND WILD WEST
SEE

Billy Weston
In His Original Creation the Musical Spoons.

Miss Violet Harley
Late of Bandman Opera Co.

Young Buckshot
Champion Lasso Expert of the World.

The Sylvesters
Smart Comedy Duo.

The Shooting Star
Sensational Shooting Act.

R-O-G-A-N
Juvenile Comedian

APOLLO THEATER
TONIGHT
APOLLO THEATER

ALASKA
The Original Arctic Motion Pictures Marvelous
Fearless ESKIMOS and Daring HUNTERS Conquering Wild Animals in Their Native Haunts
THRILLING AND REALISTIC SCENES
1,000 Scenes Portraying Scenic Grandeur and Weirdness of the Land of the Midnight Sun
$200,000 WONDER SENSATION
An educational picture that no man, woman or child should miss. Indorsed by Scientists and the public everywhere shown. Most marvelous portrayal of arctic life ever seen.
(Booking at Robinson Piano Co.)

LAST NIGHT TONIGHT—SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AN CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug.	26	— Tacoma and Seattle	Altai Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sep.	3	— San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept.	7	— San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	8	— Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept.	9	— San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept.	14	— San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co
Sept.	14	— Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept.	18	— Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept.	19	— Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept.	29	— Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	5	— Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct.	5	— San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug.	25	— Kobe	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug.	27	— N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug.	31	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept.	3	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept.	7	— Moji, Kobe, & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept.	14	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept.	10	— N'saki, Kobe, & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept.	21	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

———	—	London, etc.	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
———	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug.	26	— Port Said	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug.	25	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	26	noon Swatow, H'kong & C'ton	Woosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug.	24	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	24	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	27	4.30 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	27	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	27	D.L. Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	27	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	27	— Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug.	29	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Sept.	1	— F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept.	1	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sept.	2	— Hongkong	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept.	3	— Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept.	3	9.00* Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug.	27	3.00 W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	27	2.30 Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug.	28	— Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
Aug.	28	— Dairen	Isshin Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
Aug.	29	10.00* W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	29	D.L. Dairen and Newchwang	Hwah Kuei	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	31	10.00* W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	3	9.00* Antung	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Sept.	5	— Tientsin & Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug.	25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug.	27	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug.	27	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	27	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sufyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 24	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 24	— Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 24	— Hankow	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 24	— Hankow	Kiangwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 24	— Hankow	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 24	— Japan	Hirano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 24	— Chefoo	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 24	— Singapore	Sambodja		

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta,** will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru,** Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, August 26,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo,** tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Monday, August 26,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyu,** Captain Wm. Phillip, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru,** Captain S. Takano, will be despatcehd from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Tuesday, August 27,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **The** Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung,** Captain C. C. William, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 27,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo,** tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will leave on **Tuesday, August 27,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang,** Captain Pickward, will leave on **Wednesday, August 28,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting,** Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, August 29,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru,** Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, August 29,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi,** Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, August 30,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang,** Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, August 31,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Haifong,** Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, August 25,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, August 26,** at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi,** Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Kwangtah,** Captain C. Stewart, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passaeg apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tamsui,** Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Tuesday, August 27,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sungkiang,** Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, August 27,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning,** Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, August 29,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow,** Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, Sept. 1,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru,** Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **Sunday, Sept. 1,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Mexico Maru,** Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Monday, Sept. 2,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang,** Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, September 3,** at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agent. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking,** Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 27,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN & NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwah Kuei,** Capt. Hiraoka will leave on **Thursday, Aug. 29,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien,** Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, August 29,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien,** Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, August 31,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Singan, Capt. W. McDonlad will leave on **Tuesday, Sept. 3,** at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Telephone No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru,** Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, Sept. 5,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING KEELUNG, KOBE and YOKKAICHI.—The O.S.K. Str. **Altai Maru,** Captain S. Yamane, will be despatched on **Monday, August 26,** at 3 p.m. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. For Freight, please apply to The O.S.K., No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru,** Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Sunday, September 8.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passeagers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru,** Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on **Thursday, September 19.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

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Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

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For Ningpo—S.S. **Hsin Peking.**—Sailing from the French Bund

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S.S. COLOMBIA	Sept. 14		

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S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...	Nov. 27	S.S. COLUSA	Nov. 25

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		arr.	leave.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.			
"ALTAI MARU" (15,000 tons)	Capt. ———	Aug. 23,	Aug. 26
"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. H. Y'amoto,	Sept. 7,	Sept. 8
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. S. Nagata,	Sept. 18,	Sept. 19
For Hongkong			
"MEXICO MARU" (13,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiya,	Sept. 1,	Sept. 2
CHINA COASTING LINE			
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen			
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons)	Capt. S. Imai,	Aug. 15,	Aug. 18
For Tientsin and Dairen			
KOHOKU MARU (2,610 tons)	Capt. S. Ohba	Sept. 3	Sept. 5
For Foochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao			
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons)	Capt. S. Imai,	Aug. 30	Sept. 1

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.
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†Key West	Sept. 15	Monteagle	Sept. 21
Monteagle	Oct. 5	Empress of Japan	Oct. 29
Empress of Japan ..	Nov. 9	Monteagle	Nov. 26

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TENYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco,	Sept. 9, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco,	Oct. 5, 1918

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* S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	24th

* S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	6th
S.S. "CHINA"	NOV.	4th

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KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. T. Tozawa,	Sept. 29

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CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Aug. 27
TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	Sept. 3
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Sept. 10

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	Aug. 31
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Michida,	Sept. 7
TAKESHIMA MARU .	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	Sept. 14
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Michida,	Sept. 24

FOR JAPAN

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Migo,	Aug. 25

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Sept. 13

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Sept. 3
KATORI MARU	19,000	———	Oct. 2

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FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Nov. 26

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket
$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd February, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 15th September, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the North China Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets $6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1	First Prize		$50,000.
1	Second Prize		10,000.
1	Third Prize		5,000.
2	Fourth Prize	$2,000 each	4,000.
2	Fifth Prize	1,000 ,,	2,000.
2	Sixth Prize	500 ,,	1,000.
10	Seventh Prize	100 ,,	1,000.
20	Eighth Prize	50 ,,	1,000.
50	Ninth Prize	40 ,,	2,000.
800	Tenth Prize	20 ,,	16,000.
	Each approximate to the First Prize..	300 ,,	600.
	Each approximate to the Second Prize.	150 ,,	300.
	Each approximate to the Third Prize ..	100 ,,	200.
4	Each approximate to the Fourth Prize .	50 ,,	200.
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize ..	18 ,,	8,982.
499	For numbres having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize.	15 ,,	7,485.
499	For numbers having the tw terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize ..	12 ,,	5,988.
998	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize .	10 ,,	9,980.
3394	drawn tickets	Total	$125,735.

All prizes won will be given at the office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

19068

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Business and Official Notices

PLEASE LOOK AT YOUR SHOULDERS

Have They Any Wrinkles?

If you like to have a perfect fit, call on
Henry The Tailor,
J14 Seward Road

I acquired the art of cutting from an American tailor. A trial is solicited.

THE VERITAS INSURANCE CO., LTD.
OF BATAVIA
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
Policies issued at lowest current rates. Claims paid on the spot.
THE KLAUBER TRADING CORPORATION
AGENTS
TEL. CENTRAL 2503. 8-B PEKING ROAD.

DRINK
Sparklis Pure Aerated Water
Order books upon application to
The Eastern Syndicate
General Managers
128a Szechuen Road
Phone 3255
18947

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiples and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
Continental Import & Export Company
8 MUSEUM ROAD.
18367

Anybody can cut prices, but it takes brains to sell at a profit.

EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.
You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote c.i.f. Shanghai prices.

WIDLER & CO.
Chungking, West China.
Born 1916—Still Existing

The Hing Wah Paste Mfg. Company, Limited

Problem of high cost of living solved.

Our Macaroni, Paste Star, Vermicelli in coil and all soup stuffs, etc., are made from the choicest ingredients with the latest foreign-made machinery under the most hygienic conditions.

People living in China should consume the products of local industries, especially food stuffs.

We guarantee our goods are cheaper and fresher than imported goods.

Our goods have been examined and certified by the Hongkong Government Chemist.

Samples on application.

71 North Soochow Road.
Telephone Central 3385.

Peking Union Medical College
Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities Student who completes the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical Schol without examination.

Medium of Instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

Entrance Requirements: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

17597

THE CATHAY LACE CO.
19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, etc.

BIG STOCK
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
SWEET,
PURE
&
WHOLESOME

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company,
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

U.S. IMMIGRANT LAWS WAIVED FOR REFUGEES

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 23.—(Received by French Wireless Station)—The resolution which President Wilson has sent to both Houses of Congress, to permit refugees driven from their own countries by the war to come to the United States, was prepared by the Department of Labor upon the recommendation of the Department of State, which especially recommended that permission be given to 1,800 Serbian refugees, including 500 children, who sought refuge in Russia, to come to this country.

The resolution, which contains provisions for the waiving of the Immigration Laws in-so-far as they affect the entrance of refugees from war-ridden countries, would remain in effect until six months after the war.

———W.S.S.———

Week's Fighting In Series Of Victories

(Continued from Page 1)

also to the right flank of the enemy's line on the Ancre. These positions have a melancholy interest for both the British and French as they were the scene of several costly failures in 1915 and 1916.

During the week the Germans have effected a slight further retirement in the Serre salient and have also evacuated some trenches on either bank of the Scarpe.

In the Lys salient the withdrawal of the enemy has been continued accompanied by successful hustling tactics by the British, who secured nearly a thousand prisoners in this sector.

How Far Will Enemy Retreat?

The interesting question is, to what line do the Germans intend to retire? The Germans recently have shown a desperate anxiety to evacuate salients and straighten their line. The opinion is expressed that this may be a preliminary to a withdrawal on a more extended scale, such as was undertaken at the beginning of 1917. There is at present nothing to show that the Germans are going to retire so far but such a retirement is not impossible, considering the extreme losses suffered by the enemy and his serious shortage of men.

Regarding the other theaters, nothing important has occurred in Italy but it is interesting to note that the Austrian losses on the British front in Italy between June 15 and August 15 are estimated at 22,200 whereas the total British casualties during the same period were only 2,544.

The Russian situation is somewhat obscure but it may be mentioned that the Japanese force which landed at Vladivostok is considerable.

In Persia and the Caucasus the only change during the week has been the defeat of the Jelus in the area west of Lake Urumiah by the Turks, who have taken the town of Urumiah. This led to the wholesale migration of the Jelu population, which feared massacre. They were closely pursued by the Turks until a force of British cavalry dispersed the enemy and escorted the fugitives to safety.

———W.S.S.———

RICE RIOT CASUALTIES ESTIMATED AS LARGE

290 Killed Or Injured In Osaka Prefecture Alone; 250,000 Took Part

Reuter's Pacific Service

Osaka, August 21.—The total casualties throughout the country during the recent rice riots are not yet obtainable but the official figures in the Osaka Prefecture alone show that 290 persons were killed or injured, of whom 162 belong to the police and fire brigades while thirty were soldiers. The real casualties among the people are believed to have been large because nearly a quarter of a million participated in the troubles.

In Kiushiu nearly all the cities were more or less affected. In Moji the mob attacked 200 shops within three days and even during the day time many offices and shops were closed while during the night the streets were darkened. The troops finally succeeded in quelling the disturbances at Wakamatsu, Yahata and other places.

The most serious riot was at Minechi colliery, which has a daily output of 600 tons. On the night of the 17th, 300 miners gathered at the supply depot of the colliery and demanded that the price of rice should be lowered. These miners gradually increased in numbers, attacked the colliery offices and then attacked the police station downtown. Fighting continued all night long and it is estimated that fifty persons were killed or injured.

Other collieries were also affected and uneasiness prevailed for three days throughout north Kiushiu but now the riot has subsided and all Kiushiu has quietened down.

———W.S.S.———

Over Six Billion Paid To Allies By America

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 23.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Payments to the Allies since the United States entered the war stood today at G.$6,089,064,750. This represents the aggregate amount of checks paid as distinguished from credits established, which now amount to G.$6,692,040,000.

———W.S.S.———

Mr. W. Ozorio Burned In Motor Accident

Is Rescued From Beneath Flaming Car After Crashing Into Ditch

Caught underneath his overturned automobile which took fire after crashing into a ditch on Kiangwan Road Friday night, Mr. William Ozorio, 4a Haskell Road, was severely burned and was only saved from a worse fate by three foreigners, believed to be Germans, who discovered his plight and hauled him from beneath the burning wreckage.

The injured man was brought home in a ricsha by his rescuers, who refused to give their names, and was afterward taken to the General Hospital. Last night he was doing well and an early recovery was expected. He had not been able to give an account of how the machine happened to plunge into the ditch. The car was totally wrecked.

———W.S.S.———

Ships Built For U.S. Total 1,685,456 Tons

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 23.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Total deliveries to the Shipping Board number 273 ships with deadweight tonnage of 1,685,456.

CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE

At the Lowest Possible Prices.
Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tientsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Price according to quality and size from $7.50 upwards or, by the square foot, at $0.50 to $1.40 per foot.

For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgment.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shanse Road corner. The No. is

127 PEKING ROAD.

BEWARE *of imitation Carpets*—purported to be made from camel or sheeps' wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp.

A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years.
A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 3 years.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED

Columbia Batteries

Cost No More—
—Last Longer

The Columbia batteries are sold in every part of the world; they are the same dependable batteries, ready for hard work on telephones, bells, motor cars or engines.

The Columbia batteries shipped to China have been especially prepared to withstand the moisture of this climate. They are moisture-proof.

CAUTION: The Columbia Cell is being imitated locally. Inspect the article you buy carefully and be sure you get the genuine **Columbia.**

From Dealers
or from

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai Telephone 778

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

Emergency Passports

American citizens are hereby informed that those residing in the Shanghai Consular District who desire EMERGENCY passports should make application for same at least fifteen days before they expect to make use of them, in order that their applications may be sent to the American Legation at Peking by mail, or referred to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., by telegraph. There are many countries for which authority to issue emergency passports must be obtained from the Department of State, Washington.

There may be exceptional cases when it may not be possible to make applications for emergency passports fifteen days in advance. In such cases at least three days' notice must be given so that request for authority to issue the passport may be sent to the Legation by telegraph, if necessary.

Emergency passports are issued only to those who have applied for Department passports. Persons who have not previously applied for Department passports are required to make applications for Department passports at the time of making their applications for emergency passports.

In all cases where request for authority to issue emergency passports is made by telegraph, the cost of telegraphing must be borne by the persons desiring the passports.

NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON,
American Consul in Charge.
August 20, 1918.
19043

Notice of Removal

On and after August 26th the General offices of this Corporation will be located at No. 21 Foochow Road.

The Klauber Trading Corporation
19073

LOST

Bill of Lading No. 2999, ex. s.s. Arabia Maru, voyage No. 1 west, covering 10 packages of Merchandise, marked J. W. in a diamond. If the Bill of Lading is not produced within seven days from date, it will be considered null and void and a duplicate issued by the Steamship Company.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Shanghai, August 21st, 1918.
19049

BUTTER ! BUTTER ! ! BUTTER ! ! !

Fresh Butter in one-lb. pats.

"DAISY" BRAND

and

"MEADOW" BRAND

may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers in Shanghai and the principal Outports. Shipped to Outports packed in pure machine made ice.

Tinned Butter in 2 lb. (nom) tins

Finest Australian

"BULLFINCH" BRAND

and

"RED FEATHER" BRAND

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 348. 5 Peking Road.

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Subscription Griffins, Autumn 1918

Members are remainded that change of ownership after delivery will disquality points for the forthcoming Autumn Race Meeting. As Griffins will be delivered to Members this week, they are asked to notify any change of ownership, *in writing*, to the undersigned without delay.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Racé Club.
26th August, 1918.

Shanghai Race Club

Six Percent Debentures (1909)

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 26th instant to 31st instant, both dates inclusive,

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai Race Club

AUTUMN RACE MEETING
(1918)

Applications for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 28th February, 1919, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Saturday, 31st August, 1918.

Application forms will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for Training on 1st September, 1918.

By Order of The Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club,
19018

Rumanian Gipsy

Divinatriss and Fortune-Teller

Madame Bichonsky

Reception Hours { 10-12 a.m. / 2-8 p.m.

70 North Szechuen Road
19066

Shanghai Tramways

(FOREIGN SETTLEMENT)

New Head Offices

On and from Monday, 26th August, 1918, the address of the Company's Head Offices will be as under:

TRACTION HOUSE, No. 7, Soochow Road.

(Between Museum and Szechuen Roads).

The new telephone number to all departments will be CENTRAL 601 (4 lines).

J. G. SMEATON,
Acting General Manager.
2, North Soochow Road,
Shanghai, 23rd August, 1918.
19057

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases

—BILL SMITH—

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors Engineers' Supplies.

A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.
17997

LOST

THE National Commercial Bank deposit book No. 55 in name of Tsui Fu-kee (崔芙記) a duplicate has been issued by the bank and the original is considered to be null and void.

TSUI FU CHING
19067

WESTERN BRANCH TEL 5346 171 AVE JOFFRE (Founded in 1901) **V. K. SHEN & SON** Furniture Makers & Interior Decorators 9 BUBBLING WELL RD TELEPHONE 1710

American Express Co.

Head Office, New York

Offices at principal points in United States and Europe.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers, on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kind transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office
10 The Bund

Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Y.282 North Szechuen Road
Special rates to men in uniform.

Russian Lady Dentist

Miss. A. Gaubman

20 Nanking Road,
Time 9-12 : 2-6
Tel. 1916.
17257

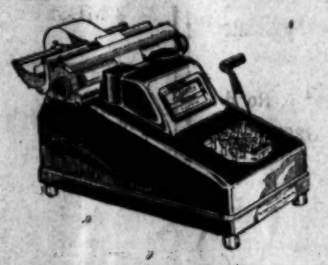
MILD STEEL ANGLES

Recently arrived—Sizes as follows: 1½", 2", 2½", 3", 3½", 4", 5" and 6" equal angled. Quantities and prices will be given on application.

W. Z. ZEE & SONS
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, etc.
A 1299 BROADWAY Tel. N. 1468

YOU CAN GET 200%

more work done when you use mechanical aid and, in these times when good help is scarce, you should give office force all the mechanical aid possible, especially when you know that aid to be absolutely correct and more efficient than the best man in your office. Let us demonstrate to you our figuring aids. Let us prove our statement before you buy. We have machines for all purposes and will gladly put one in your office on trial.



Phone 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.** Phone 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

The *Stewart* AUTOGUARD

Guards you and your car against the annoying, troublesome and, sometimes, expensive accidents, which you are sure to meet with sooner or later.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3329

"The New World"

Bubbling Well Road

Dance Hall Open Nightly

from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Chinese Theatre, Cinema Show, Circus, Donkey Ring, etc.

Come and See the Subway !

19063

TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, limbogo, neuralgia and alcoholic and necotin poison.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.
Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2631.

Dealer in

Musical Instruments and Music.

Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 17

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-18 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 483.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

British Home, to let from Sept. 1st one cheerful bed-room with bath-room attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, also one front attic room. Table boarder accommodation. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

BOARD-RESIDENCE: Large double, airy room at $90.00. Location quite, select and Central. Cuisine, service and appointments all No. 1. Apply to Box 289, THE CHINA PRESS.
19075 A-30

TO LET: With board, flat of two or three rooms in detached house, facing south. Western district, modern bathrooms, telephone, etc. Apply to Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS.
19072 A-25

TO LET: Comfortable furnished room on first floor, bathroom and balcony in British home. Moderate terms, 12a Quinsan Gardens.
19074 A-27

FLAT: Of two rooms, bath and kitchen, or two single rooms to let, cool and airy. Apply at 89A Broadway.
19071 S-3

TO LET: Two furnished rooms with bath, centrally located, near Bund, and Nanking Road. Electric fans and furniture to be taken over. Apply to Box 284, THE CHINA PRESS.
A.27.

TO LET: Large sitting room with adjoining bedroom and bath-room and large verandah, comfortably furnished, with or without board, or separate kitchen if desired, in Avenue Joffre, tram-line passing house. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.
19034 A. 25.

TO LET: In Central location near Bund, two very cheerful airy well-furnished and newly painted single bedrooms, bathroom attached. Good board and attendance. $70. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.
19054

TO LET: With excellent board and attendance, a well-furnished double bedroom, bathroom attached. Good Central location. Telephone and lift. Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.
19054

SITUATIONS WANTED

WELL-EDUCATED Chinese, excellent in English, typewriting and note-taking from dictation, seeks position as correspondent, secretary or teacher. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.
19001

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Steno-typist for temporary employment, good pay. Address with particulars to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.
19061 A.25.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT: Small unfurnished flat, three rooms and bath, hot and cold water, telephone. Western district. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.
19055 A. 25

TO LET, 9 Tsongchow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, 6 roomed residence. Rent Taels 60. Apply premies for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.
18879

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.
18878

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: Immediately small furnished room with board in British or American family at moderte rate. Apply to H. Wilson, Esq. No. 10 Ward Road.
19082 A-25

ALLY: Bachelor wishes furnished room near Garden Bridge, without board. State term to Box 290, THE CHINA PRESS.
19080 A-25

WANTED, Two or three unfurnished rooms with bath-room and kitchen. Reply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.
19052 25.A

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED Lady teacher, having University Diploma wishes to give lessons in Russian, mathematics and physics, also French. Apply to Box 281, THE CHINA PRESS.
19060

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT: Two large light rooms for office, Central location, ready for occupancy September 1st. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.
19076

SUITES of rooms suitable for offices, to let in Museum Road and Canton Road. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS Office.
19045 A.27.

SPACIOUS GODOWNS on Canton Road and Museum Roads. Ground floor and easily accessible. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS or 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
19045 A.27.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One practically new Remington Junior typewriter. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 290, THE CHINA PRESS.
19083. 25-A

A BARGAIN: Lady going home. For sale, 1 pony skin coat (black) lined satin. Worn once. Cost $450. sell for $200. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.
19070 A-25

PIANO for sale. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.
19059 A.27.

FOR SALE: Dining room, complete; 2 double beds, complete; 2 washstands, 2 wardrobes with mirror and other different things, 97 Range Road.
19065 A.25.

FOR SALE: Electric lighted, well-finished ricksha, practically new. Price reasonable, owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS.
A.27.

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
18990

Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, August 25, 1918

How Our Newest American Peeress Found Her Heart

The Interesting Romance of Beautiful Mrs. Helene Demarest Leishman Who Discovered True Love at Last on the Battlefield and May Become the Duchess of Sutherland

LIKE the story of some enchanted princess in an old fairy tale is that of Helene Demarest, the romantic and original New York beauty.

She had travelled all over the world and known many adventures. She had married a lively young Pittsburgh millionaire and divorced him. She had been courted by princes and noblemen in every European capital.

Every luxury, every privilege, almost every talent was hers, but she could not find her heart. The most fascinating men could produce no more effect on that obdurate organ in its beautiful setting than if it were made of stone. None regretted the fact more than Helene Demarest.

Then amid the heroism of the great war she found her heart. A young officer, once wounded and again nobly doing his duty at the front, helped her to find it. By a remarkable turn of fortune the officer proved to be the younger brother of a British duke.

Helene Demarest, who was for a time Mrs. John G. A. Leishman, Jr., is now the bride of Captain Lord Alastair St. Clair Leveson-Gower, brother and heir-presumptive of the Duke of Sutherland.

The captain is an officer of the King's Horse Guards, in times of peace a regiment greatly admired for its stalwart men and splendid uniforms, but now one that has suffered most severely in the terrible fighting on the Flanders front.

The young officer, who is twenty-eight years old, has been in the great war since the beginning. He was twice mentioned in dispatches, a very great honor as every soldier knows, for bravery in action. In 1916 he was severely wounded while taking part in the fight for Peronne, on the western front. For this he received the Military Cross, a decoration for personal bravery introduced because the famous Victoria Cross could not be bestowed on all who were worthy of it.

He recovered from his wound and returned to the front. There Mrs. Demarest Leishman, who was seeking to reanimate her heart by working for the war sufferers, met him. She showed her bravery nursing wounded men at the front and also as a nurse at a Paris hospital.

He marvelled at the delicate hands that so deftly smoothed the pillow of a sufferer or brushed away the tears of a poor, little, motherless war waif. As he gazed with scarcely concealed admiration the American beauty's face flushed. A miracle had happened. Her heart was fluttering for the first time in years.

"May I bring some of my friends to see this wonderful institution?" inquired the young officer discreetly.

"Why, certainly," was the answer.

He had a week's leave of absence in Paris and he put it to good use. The next day he sought his sister. Lady Rosemary Leveson-Gower, a splendid young war organizer. Another day he found time to discuss his own affairs, and so it was that the wedding occurred in Paris with the speed that has become usual in war times.

The romance, which has progressed so interestingly, began when Helene G. Demarest, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren G. Demarest, of New York, made her debut in 1910.

She had completed her school life in a convent in Paris, and pink teas and debutante dances held but small allurements for her. She won the consent of her parents to tour the Orient, and with an elderly aunt and Miss Agnes Le Roy Edgar, who is now Mrs. Steuart Davis, she set out on the trail that has beckoned to conquerors in all times. Ont to Cairo and Alexandria, where the fashion of the world sooner or later comes to sit on the broad verandas and contemplate the lazy landscape and the lazier passers, she went, and then followed a tour of the continent. There were British officers in uniforms that had not then known the trenches to be found around the Egyptian field.

They were more familiar in those days with the amenities of the drawing room than with the grim necessities of the trench. The hour for tea was better known than the hour for going over the top. They courted the fair American. They gave for her many parties.

And the experience was repeated on the continent, where every capital had its prince willing, ready to exercise his wiles upon the girl from the States. Offers of marriage came. The elderly aunt had great trouble trying to keep pace with the effervescent young beauty who had notions of her own and a fund of life and energy that was as new to the continent as a cow pony would be in a London riding academy, where the stirrups come long and saddles have no cinches of the Western type.

When she came back to New York her parents had decided to make a journey to Paris, and she went along. It was at this time that John G. A. Leishman, the Pittsburgh millionaire, had risen up on the wave of "dollar diplomacy" so marked for several administrations before the present, to take his place among the American representatives abroad. He was first sent to Constantinople, then to Rome, and finally to Germany. At the moment Miss Demarest arrived he was American Ambassador to Italy, and his son, John G. A. Leishman, Jr., had begun to take the continental hurdles with all of the freedom that diplomacy allows those who are temporarily immune from local restrictions by extra-territorial rights.

Young Leishman laid siege to the heart of Helene Demarest. He began his courtship on board the ship, and he was both persistent and ardent. He won. A civil ceremony was performed in Paris, and then they went to the beautiful Lake Como country, in Italy, where hundreds of persons have gone to find rest and comfort from the very atmosphere. There the civil ceremony was supplemented by the religious rites, and thus thoroughly harnessed the young people started on their way in life.

But even a double bit in the hands of a man who was not skilled in the using of the reins was only to prove more of an annoyance than a restraint to the girl. The Leishmans had made quite a splurge abroad. Martha Leishman had married the Count de Gontaut Biron, and Nancy Leishman was later to become the Duchess of Croy.

But the Leishman course in Europe was by no means smooth. In 1912 the Ambassador made a bad guess concerning the probable actions of certain stocks in Wall Street, and a Wall Street firm came along with a suit to collect $78,000 from him, which was embellished by sundry supplementary proceedings designed to locate sufficient property in or about New York to settle the claim. There were also several rows with mere tradesmen who wanted to sell anything from a red-hot stove to a Persian rug to an American millionaire and then take chances on subsequent satisfaction with the bargain.

Likewise the path of the courtier led to Berlin, whither Mr. Leishman was transferred to represent America at the court of the Kaiser. He astonished and delighted the European continent by arraying himself and his secretarial staff in uniforms that rivalled the best efforts of itinerant dentists to buoy-mark the entrances to their places of torture.

It was a lively trail that the Pittsburgher cut across the Old World, and in the wake was the irrepressible daughter in-law, still holding those ideas of her own and getting the experience of all modern courts as to men, manners, kingdoms and countries.

A fly in the ointment came also when O. E. Bodington, a Paris lawyer, came along with a suit against Leishman, in which he claimed that it was his gentle efforts that made the course run smoothly for the marriage of Miss Martha Leishman to the Count de Gontaut Biron. For this bit of matrimonial brokerage the lawyer wanted $5,000, and sought to attach the Leishman bank account in the Union Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, to make sure that a first aid to young love did not lose his percentage.

All of the while we heard nothing from Helene Demarest and young Leishman.

If they had troubles they did not appear on the surface of events.

But in the meantime Martha Leishman and the Count de Gontaut Biron fell out. She had attracted much attention while in Paris, and was known far and wide as a friend of the French people. Her ready wit and readier tongue more than once figured in the social events of the time. One of her quick retorts is entitled to a place in history, because it shows as thoroughly as any Red, White, Blue or Green book in diplomatic archives the trend of events before the war.

It was in Berlin, in 1913, when Martha Leishman was at a dinner where the guest list held no less person than the Crown Prince. He said during the dinner, with more emphasis than tact, that one day his forces would break through the defenses of the French.

"On vous attendra," quickly replied the American girl.

"We will await you," was the translation.

Maybe, when the same young man, at the head of his great legions, broke his forces against those same French defenses at Vardun and only won a death roll for his pains, he recalled the remark: "On vous attendra."

For surely they were waiting, and, however undiplomatic the girl's retort, it was certainly a prophecy that one gazing in the crystal ball of European affairs at the time could not have better made, even though she were the seventh daughter and born on Sunday.

In the course of time her Count died, after she had started a suit for divorce, and James Hazen Hyde, who had lived in Paris after the New York insurance investigation harassed the insurance magnates and brought Charles Evans Hughes to fame wooed and won the widow. They were married at the American church of the Holy Trinity in Paris, in the presence of a notable company. Ambassador Herrick was best man, with Henry Clews, Jr., and Harry S. Lehr as witnesses.

Martha was always an attractive woman. It had been recalled long before her court experiences that she was one of the women most liked by the late King Edward VII. of England when he went to Biarritz for one of those incognito jaunts where nobody was in ignorance of his true station, excepting, perhaps, his valet, who had orders to use another name for his master.

And still we heard nothing from Helene Demarest.

While the Leishmans were enjoying all these adventures, Helene Demarest had discovered that she did not belong with them. She led a very quiet, retired life, and society was surprised to hear of her marriage the other day to Lord Alastair Leveson-Gaver.

Those who are familiar with British English society know that the Duke of Sutherland's family stands at the very top of the British aristocracy. The present duke, a young man of thirty, married in 1912 Lady Eileen Butler, and up to the present they have no children. This makes his next brother, Lord Alastair, who has married the American beauty, heir to the dukedom and all the other titles. It appears very probable that he will remain heir, and our American beauty may be a Duchess.

The Sutherlands are the largest land-owners in the United Kingdom, owning about 1,000,000 acres, including practically the whole county of Sutherland. At one time the family possessed six great houses in town and country. They sold Stafford House, in London, because it had become too large for modern uses, and it has been turned into a museum. Another great house, Trentham Hall, in Staffordshire, they gave away because a manufacturing district had grown around it.

Dunrobin Castle, in Sutherlandshire, is now the principal seat of the family. It is a romantic and stately place, and our American beauty would doubtless enjoy its splendors. During the war it has be made over as a hospital for wounded a sick British sailors. One of the greate British naval bases lies a few miles awa.

The young Duchess of Sutherland is Mistress of the Robes to Queen Mary, the highest office held by a woman at court, while her sister-in-law, the Dowager Duchess, is the most energetic leader of wom en's war activities in England.

So you see that Helene Demarest has placed her heart in very interesting surroundings.

Captain Lord Alastair St. Clair Leveson-Gower, the Brother and Heir Presumptive of the Duke of Sutherland.

The New Lady Leveson - Gower (Mrs. Helene Demarest Leishman of America) Whose Unusual War Romance Has Aroused the Interest of Fashionable Circles Here and Abroad, and Who May Later Take Her Place in the English Peerage as the Duchess of Sutherland

The Duchess of Sutherland Who Becomes the Sister-in-Law of Helene Demarest and Whose Title the American Girl Will Take If the Present Duke Should Die Without Leaving an Heir

The New Garden Dresses By Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

A Smart Combination of Wool and Silk, Showing What Artistic Combinations May Result from the Unusual Blend

An Apparently Simple, But Really Elegant, Robe of Chiffon Over Silk. The Cape-Like Effect of the Bodice Is a New Note of the Season

This Untrimmed Gown Is a Distinct Novelty. If Adopted It Should Be Made of the Richest Procurable Material

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

COSTUMES suitable for any smart afternoon function, but particularly adapted to garden fetes, are absorbing my inventive energies in these verge-of-the-Summer days.

The term "garden dresses" is especially appropriate at this season, for whenever and wherever possible entertainments are given out of doors. It would be bad sartorial judgment, indeed, to think, as I heard an English friend, not noted for her taste, say: "Anything will do for a frock to trail over the grass, don't you know?"

Remember the afternoon sun. It has searchlight qualities. It has an eye as inescapable as that of the X-ray. It has an absolute affinity for blemishes. If there is a spot or a rip in your attire, be sure the sunshine will seek it out and linger upon it. Not tenderly, but cruelly, linger. The garden dress is the cynosure of all the sunbeams in that part of town. It must be fleckless, immaculate. If not, the sun's rays, detectives that they are, will discover the defects, and you will be arrested and brought before the bar of public opinion to be tried for one of the two greatest errors in dress. The errors are lack of taste and lack of care.

The garden dress, then, must be as nearly perfect as you can make it. The central figure is a specimen of an absolutely correct gown for an out of doors reception, a lawn fete, tea on the veranda or even for a luncheon al fresco. It is of chiffon over a foundation of silk of the same color. The skirt is of long ankle length, gathered with moderate fulness at the belt line, and finished by a broad band of the silk, with a flat beading of a fold of the silk.

The bodice has the prevailing cape-like effect secured by wide, kimono sleeves or shawl sleeves. The fulness is gathered into a wide surplice effect in front. Shirring holds the fulness in place and gives a touch of unusual smartness. Set in the front in chemisette style is a square of real lace. The broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat, simply trimmed with ribbon, gathered at intervals, gives a touch of airy lightness that should be a note in a gown for garden wear.

The short gown worn by one of the standing figures is one of the combinations of wool and silk that are so popular at this parting of the seasons. War conditions have caused wool to be very expensive. It is deemed a course of economy to use it sparsely and to eke it out, in fact, with silk. This example is one of the most successful combinations I have effected. The slip is of light weight wool.

The apron-like tunic shows both fabrics in nearly equal combination. The drapery about the shoulders and the lower part of the tunic are of wool The intervening space is filled with thin, soft silk of the same color. Upon this are arranged two broad folds of the wool, and below them three groups composed of two narrow, woolen folds. The upper part of the tunic is trimmed in a similar way. The long sleeves have the wide open, turned-back cuff that is a distinguishing mark of some of the smartest dresses. The lightening touches on the dark costume are the border of the wide neck, the turned back portion of the cuffs and the embroidered girdle. The pale colors of these are repeated in the trimming of the chic little hat.

The third picture of the group is an exhibition of the long, quaint, fichu-trimmed gowns beginning to be affected by the classic beauties. It is a return to the demureness of our grandmother's days. The Colonial beauties who reigned on the Virginia estates along the banks of the James River, might have worn such a gown. Note its extremely broad, gathered girdle and the demure double ruffles in its sleeves. The gown, you see, is devoid of all adornment save the fichu and the ruffles at the sleeves. The hat, with its half length veil and its trailing ribbons, deepens the impression of quaintness, while it redeems the old-fashioned, new-fashioned frock from obscurity. If this model becomes popular it will be made in the richest procurable stuffs. The richest silks and handsomest of moires would atone for its lack of trimming.

The use of flat folds of silk or ribbon borders is of this Summer. It gives additional richness and substance to a costume.

Naturally there will always be a preference by some for the lingerie gowns for garden parties. Assuredly they are, as you Americans are wont to say, more "practical" The tub dress is welcome in the months of June, July and August.

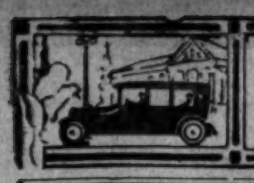
The "tub" dress, barring laundry and elaborate or expensive lace, may be economical. You will observe that I employ several qualifications. I prefer the gown with a lining, be it ever so slight. It has a greater elegance, more distinction, more of that appearance of substance. Yet, on the other hand, one may argue with truth that the lingerie frock is cooler, which is without question. It resolves itself into a matter of personal taste.

One rule, however, holds. That is that the lingerie gown is in general informal. As you would not go to a ball in a tub dress, so you should not appear in such a one at a large garden party. Better the chiffon or organdie or silk or crepe gown over a lining of delicate silk.

Another important point. With the lingerie gown lingerie hats are practically a necessity. At least the accompanying hats should be very informal affairs. But with one of the stateller gowns I have described a hat of more dignity is suitable. You cannot conceive of a satin hat with lace half veil and sash that is worn entraine as on this page, accompanied by a tub dress. For its companion it requires a robe of queenly lines and of more solid material than muslin, more enduring fabric than nainsook or batiste.

Considering beauty in the abstract, the best model for a garden dress is a flower plot. The silken texture of the petals, the delicate yet vivid coloring, the grace of the blossoms, set a high standard of loveliness which the wearer and designer of the gown should strive to reach. We are all the bettter for our ideals. Standards go before achievement.

Summer time is color time. It is a veritable festival, a carnival of hues. Personally my preference is for white and colors for Summer wear. But the solemnity that is in the hearts of all because of the war inclines us toward the more sombre shades.



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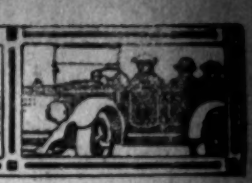

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1918

Proper Spark Control Use Is Important In Motoring

Spark Lever Little Understood, Yet Many Things In Driving Depend Upon It

"One of the least understood levers on the car is the spark control level," says William R. Stewart, Jr., president of the Stewart automobile school. "Yet economy of operation, safety and a number of other things depend upon its proper use. The beginner retards it as directed when starting, and moves it to the advanced position after the engine has been started, merely because he has been told to do so. Such a thing as control on the road, or even the reasons for moving it at all, are completely beyond his knowledge.

"Of course, he knows that this lever controls the spark which fires the explosive mixture in the cylinders. But the matter of advancing and retarding the spark is so hazy in the minds of most motorists that what follows will hardly be understood unless preceded by a few words of explanation.

"In order to have the engine run in the right direction the spark must occur on the power stroke just as the piston is starting down. If the spark should occur while the piston is going up it might stop the engine or start it running backward. Evidently it is important when starting the engine to have the spark occur on the downward stroke of the piston. This is done by retarding. If the spark lever is advanced too far the explosion will occur on the up stroke of the piston, forcing the flywheel backward and possibly injuring the operator if he is cranking by hand, or breaking the starting mechanism. With present systems using self-starters there is no danger of a broken wrist, but something must give and it is usually the starter gears or sprocket, necessitating an expensive repair.

"It is easy to retarl the spark on a strange car if you understand the procedure. Remove the cover of the distributer so that you can watch the distributer brush. Be sure that switch is off. Crank engine and note which way the brush revolves.

"If it turns the same way as the hands of a clock we call it 'clockwise' motion; if the opposite way it is 'counter clockwise.' Having learned which way the brush turns, we must turn the distributer in the same direction in order to retard the spark. Remember the rule so that you may always apply it correctly. Then the distributer in the same direction of the movement of the brush. This applies equally to a magneto, but here we watch the turning of the drive shaft and turn the breaker box the same way. It is not even necessary to remove the cover of the breaker box. Crank the engine, noting the direction of rotation of the armature, and move the breaker box in the same direction.

"If it is necessary to retard the spark in orler to start the engine it is equally necessary to advance the spark in order to give power to the engine. The piston moves so rapidly that it will be part way down the cylinder before the explosion catches up with it, so that the most important part of the stroke is lost. By advancing the spark the explosion occurs earlier and the full length of the power stroke is used.

"This matter of advancing and retarding the spark should be carefully attended to on the road. A safe rule is always to keep the spark as far advanced as possible, short of causing the engine to knock. On some cars the proper point is marked on the sector; on others the lever is pushed along to the limit of motion. This is for use at all times except on a hill. As soon as the car slows down appreciably what is known as a 'spark knock' occurs. This is due to the fact that the spark occurs on the compression stroke. The explosion meets the piston coming down and endeavors to force it down, causing a knock. This does not happen on a level road unless the engine is overloaded because the crankshaft turns so rapidly that the piston has time to pass dead center and start downward before the explosion pressure is developed. But when going up a hill the engine slows down, and the knock occurs. The remedy of course is to retard the spark just enough to stop the knock.

"So it is necessary to keep the spark advanced in order to develop the power of the engine. But there is another important reason, and that is to prevent the engine from overheating. We must ignite the gas in the cylinder as early in the stroke as possible in order to have it burn up before the exhaust valve opens. This is to prevent the flame of the burning gases passing over the valves and so overheating and burning them. The operator who runs with retarded spark loses power. In order to overcome this he opens the throttle wider than is necessary, feeding more gas to the cylinders than can be burned in the short time before the exhaust valve opens. The resulting flame passing through the valve ports overheats the engine.

"The careful operator keeps the spark lever just ahead of the throttle lever on a level road. As he needs more speed he opens the throttle more and then advances the spark lever as well. It will be seen that this cannot be done on a hill. Here the engine cannot run as fast and so the spark must be retarded. At the same time we need more power and so the throttle must be opened more than usual. The position of the levers is thus reversed and must continue so until the car reaches a level road or runs down hill. These few hints should enable the beginner to get best results from spark and throttle."

HOW PNEUMATIC TIRES FIRST BECAME POPULAR

U. S. Tire Company Head Tells Of Evolution Of The 'Cushion Tread'

One of the spectators at the first pneumatic-tired bicycle race was W. B. Harding, head of the Indianapolis plant of the United States Tire Company.

The race took place at a track meet in Ireland in the late summer of 1889. Bicycle racing was popular in Great Britain at the time and at this particular meet the best wheelmen of the prominent clubs participated.

"Much interest and surprise were evidenced," says Mr. Harding, in a little booklet giving the history of the pneumatic tire, "when, for one of the events of the day, Mr. DuCros and his two sons appeared on the track with bicycles equipped with what seemed to everybody at the time to be 'balloon' tires, and a good deal of comment of a rather sarcastic nature was made regarding them.

"The tires justified their introduction right from the start, however, as the DuCros were placed first, second and third in every race in which they took part. They followed up their success on this track by further astonishing demonstrations in different parts of the country, so quickly convincing the riding public of Great Britain of the merits of the pneumatic tire that before the end of 1890 every bicycle made was equipped with them.

"Although Robert W. Thompson was the first inventor of the pneumatic tire, so little use was made of his patent that all credit for the introduction of the pneumatic tire in connection with modern vehicles should be given to Dr. Dunlop, th Irish veterinary surgeon, who revived and revised the pneumatic tire and who was granted a patent for his invention, which was later held invalid because of the priority of Thompson's claims. To this day the Dunlop tire is practically the only one manufactured in England and Messrs. DuCros control its destinies."

With these tires as the first step the tire industry took a quick leap forward and soon this country led the world in quality and quantity of production. The three American companies which quickly gained dominance were Morgan & Wright, the G. & J. Tire Company and the Hartford Rubber Works Company, which today are three of the great automobile tire-producing factories in the United States Tire Company's system.

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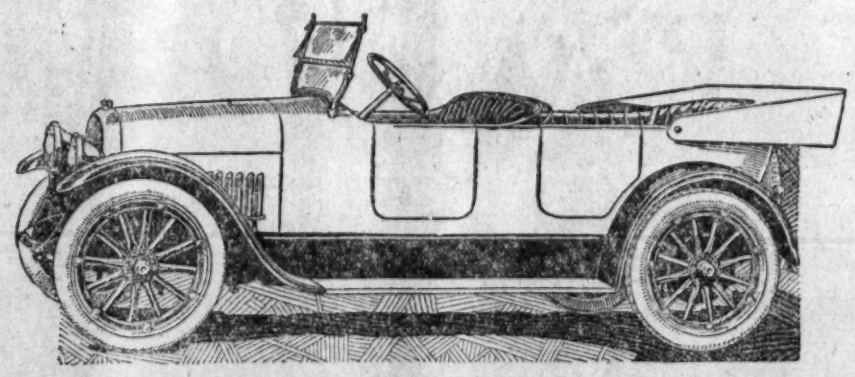

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Getting every ounce of energy out of the fuel is the aim of every truck engineer, driver and operator in these days when ounces count. Various devices have been tried for reducing fuel consumption and eliminating waste and one inventor has gone so far as to compound a chemical which he claims will increase fuel mileage when added to the gasoline in the tank.

Few of these devices, however, have met with as great success as the motors which superheat their gas before it passes into the combustion chamber.

The air is heated by passing through a stove before it enters the carburetor. This stove is kept hot by the exhaust pipe to which it is attached. The air, thus heated, passes into the carburetor and serves further to vaporize the globules of gasoline which have been broken up in the spray. This gas mixture is then conducted through a cylinder-block channel between the hot cylinders to the opposite side of the motor. In this second heating, the gasoline is still further vaporized. Any particles of fuel that may yet remain unmixed with the air are dashed against the hot spot of an exhaust-contact manifold and thus vaporized in a third heating.

And so when the gas goes into the cylinder it is a thorough and highly combustible mixture. The result is power and the greatest possible efficiency in the consumption of fuel. There is no waste gasoline and particles of kerosene or other low grades of fuel are not deposited in the cylinder, later to drop down into the oil in the crank case, reducing its lubricating ability.

Fiat Makes Big Gift To Italian War Funds

A donation of two million liras, roughly £80,000, has been made by the Fiat Company to the Italian National Fund for soldiers. The decision to make this gift was arrived at during a meeting of the Fiat directors held at the Turin Chamber of Commerce recently.

The Italian National Fund owes its origin to Signor Nitti, Italian Minister of Finance, and was instituted with the object of giving practical assistance to Italy's fighting men and their families, during the period immediately following the close of the war. The Fiat Company's gift is the largest single donation made to this worthy fund by any commercial house.

Electric Wheel Chair For Use In New York Park

New York, June 14.—Arrangements have been completed for the initial installation of two electric wheel chairs at the New York Zoological Park. They will probably prove to be the forerunners of a fleet of some fifty more similar units.

These electric storage battery chairs will operate at a speed of three and a half miles per hour, and are capable of traversing twenty miles of roads and walkways on one battery charge, the batteries being rapidly replenished as required. Each electric wheel chair will comfortably accommodate two people, although three, especially if of slight build, may enjoy the comforts of this conveyance, which is so simple in its construction and operation that anyone not possessing previous experience may, with absolute safety, drive at will through pedestrian traffic, each being equipped with a safety guard, which, if coming in contact with any obstruction, will apply emergency brakes, causing the car to stop promptly without injury to object or car. Furthermore, the vehicle is equipped with a positive governing device which controls the speed of the car on down grades.

As the many thousands of visitors to the Zoological Park, located in the Bronx, New York City, know by experience, the Park covers a large area, traversed by many miles of walkways. It is no easy task, especially on a hot day, to walk the many miles necessary to enjoy all the many wonders and beauties of this world-famous Park. In fact, many visitors are compelled to forego the pleasure of a thorough inspection, or make two or more visits to the Park to "take in all the sights." By means of electric wheel chairs, which will be available at a nominal renting fee, visitors may travel the walkways and roads with practically no expenditure of energy in walking except that which may be required in passage through buildings.

Aside from the utilitarian feature of the electric wheel chair in enabling visitors to move at will from place to place, there is associated with the operation of this interesting electric vehicle a sense of exhilaration and pleasure which will materially add to the enjoyment of a visit to nature's wonderland.

The electric wheel chairs to be installed in the New York Zoological Park about June 25 are somewhat similar in design to those successfully employed at the San Francisco and San Diego Expositions, where thousands of visitors keenly enjoyed such means of transportation; and are similar in construction to those that will probably be installed in the not far-distant future at some popular summer resorts, where heretofore puffing, perspiring, eavesdropping pushers furnished the propelling force. Many of these men have taken up the more serious work of war, and as others are likely to follow, it would seem that this youngest member of the electric vehicle family is about to enjoy a great vogue.

In conclusion it will also be of interest to note that many of these electric wheel chairs are employed abroad by soldiers incapaciated by war, and by many invalids in this country. It is expected that their use will materially increase as the war advances, and as their particability is more thoroughly appreciated by those otherwise invalided. It will thus be seen that these transportation units have a very definite relationship to the humanitarian aspects of the world war.

Trying Out New Headlight Devices

New York, June 29.—A dozen or more manufacturers of headlight devices have submitted their product to Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo of New York, as the first step toward a general compliance with the new headlight law in this state. Of the number five of the concerns are located in this state, one in Massachusetts, one in Ohio and the remainder elsewhere. A number of other concerns, apparently misunderstanding the law, have submitted blue prints or drawings of their devices for testing, but these have been returned with a statement that a sample of the device itself must be sent to Mr. Hugo who in turn is to submit it to technically trained experts or the National Bureau of Standards who will go over the adaptability to the law of each device and then render a decision to the Secretary of State.

Keenest interest is being shown in the new law, not only from manufacturers of headlights and anti-glare devices, but from the motoring public in general. The latter is showing a desire to comply with the law just as soon as it can be ascertained exactly what lights and devices must be installed on their cars. Every one seems anxious to eliminate the dangers attendant on night driving.

Several other states have written Mr. Hugo, making inquiry as to the law and asking for copies so that they can follow New York State's example if the law is found to be workable here.

As soon as Mr. Hugo receives a report from the tests, it is his intention to act at once and issue a list of such lights and devices as comply with the law. Additions must necessarily be made to the list from time to time. This list will be sent broadcast.

MOTOR FLEET OF THE RED CROSS IN FRANCE

What The Gasolene Vehicle Can Accomplish In War Supply Work

What the motor truck and car can accomplish as a means of wholesale transportation is being demonstrated daily in France by the American Red Cross fleet of 634 vehicles. These not only handle an average of 2,500 tons of freight monthly at 14 ports, move nearly a thousand tons per week from the Paris stations and the Seine landings, but transport supplies, workers, refugees, and wounded in all sections of France, not omitting those parts under shell-fire. If a hospital suddenly wires in that it needs emergency supplies, if a car or truck will get them there quicker than a train, the load goes with a Red Cross driver.

If a German drive threatens a village, Red Cross trucks are there to move the civilians to a point of safety or hasten them to refugee trains waiting at distant stations. The ambulance may assist with wounded soldiers on their way back to base hospitals or may answer a call from a bombing raid to help uncover and remove the wounded. Trucks, ambulances, and cars all serve at times as passenger vehicles. In two months they answered 2,528 calls to move people in Paris alone—many of them being refugees to be taken from one railroad depot to another. In a single week there were 233 city calls, 138 for journeys outside of Paris, and 47 cars were sent for prolonged duty near the army lines.

Of the fleet, 285 are trucks and ambulances, 246 ordinary cars, and 22 motor bicycles. To keep the fleet moving, the Red Cross maintains two large garages and an automobile park in Paris. Fifteen other garages meet the needs of the port and other transportation services. Complete machine shops with skilled mechanics are maintained at the chief garage.

Speed in handling goods at the ports is an essential, and the Red Cross drivers are rather proud of moving 300 tons from one landing in a single day. A single cargo of 38,000 cases, weighing 980 tons, was handled with similar speed by the gasolene transportation corps. The goods platform at Paris may contain 15,000 cases at a time.

Over 80 percent of the Red Cross supplies have to pass through the capital on their final journey of relief. Practically every article shipped via Red Cross from America, whether a baby's sock, a case of bandages, or a complete hospital equipment, is handled at some point in one of these cars.

100 PERCENT NAME CADILLAC CORRECTLY

Dealers In Guessing Contest Demonstrate That Well Known Car Is Indeed Well Known

People as a rule identify the various makes of motor cars by means of such distinguishing marks as radiator emblems, hub caps, etc. Because this is so, unusual interest attaches to the fact that 100 percent of motor car dealers who recently took part in a car naming contest in America were able to recognise the Cadillac in photographs from which all common distinguishing marks had been removed.

Dealers in all makes of cars all over the country participated in the contest, which was conducted by Leslie's Motor Review. Four or five pages of half-tone reproductions of automobiles were printed, representing 47 different makes. The pictures showed only the front and rear views of the cars, no side views being printed. In casting up the results, only the names of dealers were included who guessed at least half of the car names correctly.

The result is all the more interesting in view of the fact that only three of the dealers who submitted complete answers were Cadillac dealers. This indicates a widespread knowledge of the lines and distinguishing features of the Cadillac among motor car dealers in general.

261,000 MOTOR CARS IN PROSPEROUS TEXAS

Formers In Rural Districts Of Southern State Find Cars A Necessity

Austin, Tex., June 29.—In anticipation that there are approximately 261,000 automobiles in Texas the State Highway Commission has received that many number plates from the factory for distribution among car owners. Up to May 20 there has been registered by the commission a total of 249,300 automobiles.

As the result of the strict enforcement of the registration law in the different counties many unlicensed automobiles are coming to light and these are bringing up the total number of cars very rapidly, it is said. At this time there is more buying of automobiles for practical business services than ever before. Much of the trade is in the rural districts where farmers find the use of cars necessary to their work. The fact that crop prospects in Texas are unusually bright at this season is serving to stimulate the sale of automobiles to farmers.

1 to 5 Tons

After War Delivery of the Famous Federal Lorries—

The capacity of the greatly enlarged Federal Factory will be taxed to the utmost to make after war deliveries—just as its facilities are now taxed to keep up with war's necessity—

So we urge you to place your name on the preferred waiting list NOW, for delivery after end of hostilities. Write for free magazine, *"Traffic News,"* also prices and discounts.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

Factory—Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

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FOR SALE A Large Number of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS

at prices to suit everybody.

LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS, TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS

of well-known

French, British and American makes.

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Sole distributers of R. N. C. tires

You Are Buying A Car Without Brakes!

Any motor car owner who drives or rides in an un-insured car is guilty of wilful negligence. Not as he would be, of course, if he ran a car without brakes—but he's guilty, nevertheless, of neglect of his own interests.

A car without brakes is unsafe—dangerous for you and dangerous for those about you. A car without insurance is dangerous to you. Our policies protect you from personal and damage liability.

Get a Prospectus Now!

C. E. SPARKE, Insurance Office

Agent

Excess Insurance Company, Ltd.

Pacifist And Motor King Ready To Fight For Peace

Henry Ford Shows With Pride The Work His Plant Is Doing For The Allies

(From the Literary Digest)

Henry Ford has the courage of his convictions. Whatever they may be he doesn't believe in letting them lie fallow. Two years or so ago he believed in peace by arbitration, argument, adjustment, persuasion—any old way except by force. So did lots of other people who wondered why something couldn't be done to stop the war. Ford wondered, too, but he went further. He got into action. He fitted out a ship and filled it with Americans whose views were more or less—mostly less—like his own; and he sailed away to establish peace peacefully, and to get the boys out of the trenches for their Christmas dinners.

Well, it is needless to dwell upon the result of that mission, but Ford is still strong for peace, and he is still full of action. But he has side-tracked his old olive-branch methods. He doesn't believe in force, but if force is the only means of obtaining peace he believes in making force forceful. He is now busy turning out U-boat-chasers, Liberty-motor parts, tanks, and other paraphernalia of war. Flivvers are a side issue. Mr. Ford recently took a representative of the Detroit Journal through his plant at Highland Park.

"Keep going if you want to end this war," is the new maxim of Mr. Ford, who said:

"Idleness, you know, is the cause of war—it is the cause of this great conflict. We must supply the remedy necessary to kill the disease. That remedy is WORK. I'm trying to do my part."

To Chase The Kaiser

He pointed down from a platform on the third flood into the hull of a full-sized model of the submarine-chaser, Eagle, his eyes snapping with admiration as he declared:

"There's the little boat that's going to stir things up. The speed limit of that little boat will make the Kaiser's submarines dash for shelter."

The Journal representative quotes Mr. Ford as saying:

"It pleases me greatly to know that I am helping make it possible for a decisive Allied victory. I have an idea that when the submarine is forced to flee for safety, the German Navy will probably come out into the open and make a fight. That's what we want them to do.

"Over 50 percent of my men are doing government work. I'm proud of these men, and I'm proud of the work they are doing.

"Remember, I'm not doing all this work because I believe in war—I don't. But this is a case where we have to fight for our existence—for the existence of the world. And I'm in it to stay; to stay until a peace has been obtained which will make this world of ours safe for democracy."

Mr. Ford led the wap back through the clang and rattle of machinery, operated by men of every clime, into another section of the factory where the patterns for the submarine "killer" were being made. Crossing an open court, the wind blew cold, the interviewer turned up his coat-collar, but Mr. Ford led the way back through inhaled a deep breath, and said: "Gee, it's great to be living."

"Hello, Mr. Ford," said an employe, as he went rushing by.

"Hello, Mr. Ford," said an employe.

Similar greetings were exchanged all through the tour, and on several occasions the auto-maker slapped his men on the back.

"I like to know my boys, and I like to have them know me. That's the only way to get the best out of life."

At the ship-building plant thousands of men worked with the speed of men desperately determined to finish a gigantic task as soon as possible.

New $2,000,000 Plant

For a mile or more piles of building materials were piled here and there waiting to be made a part of the $2,000,000 plant which is soon to turn out chasers in great numbers.

"This is where we will build and launch the submarine-chasers," said Mr. Ford, as he indicated a wide expanse of land with a wave of his arm.

"The credit for this plant and the boat which we are going to build is due the United States Navy. And don't fail to remember that the Navy is going to play an important part in this struggle before peace comes. I'll tell you why: it's because they have an organisation that is brimming over with efficiency.

"All of the work here will be supervised by naval heads," stated Mr. Ford. "And, somewhere around here—got to be careful, you know—the crews which are going to man our little boats will train. Those boys will have a personal interest in the boats they have seen built, and when they leave for the Atlantic Ocean with Uncle Sam's orders in their pockets, I believe they will show the whole world that the men of America are determined to force peace."

Implements Of Peace

They reached the tractor plant, and Mr. Ford turned to the Journal reporter. There was a smile now in his kindly eyes. The stern expression that the contemplation of war had brought to his face faded away, as he said with a wave of his hand:

"While all the rest of the plants are turning out destructive implements of war—necessary to force peace, it seems—this tractor plant is producing the one constructive weapon.

"It is the tractor that will strike a decisive blow—and yet will carry with it no loss of life. Instead, junkerism will pass from the history of the world, nations will be fed, and eventually peace will bring happiness to the suffering world.

"Peace. A wonderful word isn't it?" said the great pacifist—the pacifist who, without question, is building more weapons with which the Allies may fight for victory than any man on earth.

"That word means so much to me that I'm willing to fight for it. And fight we must, and will, until junkerism and militarism have been driven from the world."

Watching The Foe Within

Since Henry Ford threw off his mantle of pacifism to don the armor of force he has had a sharp eye out for any threatening foe of Uncle Sam within, as well as outside the country. Of the profiteer and the "unseen hand" he says in the Detroit Free Press:

"But while we face the conflict overseas unflinchingly, and with unshaken confidence, we must not forget that right here at home exists a grave peril, both in the indifference in many quarters and the covert aid and comfort that are given the common foe by those more concerned about how much they are going to make out of this war than they are in bringing it to an early conclusion and saving the needless slaughter of millions of the best of America's young men.

"It is all very well to speak jokingly of 'the unseen hand,' but I know, and so does every other man who comes in contact with these selfish interests, that it is a stern reality, and that much of the insidious propaganda that as a matter of convenience is charged up to external influences has its inception right in this country, with men to whom the prolongation of the war means increased opportunity to fatten their purses.

"It is the safest sort of a game to play, because the ways through which they can attain their ends are so devious that the chance of their being detected is relatively slight.

"Delayed shipments of raw material or the finished product, slowing down in production, congestion due ostensibly to bad management, but in reality often the outgrowth of carefully laid plans—these and a thousand other things can hamper our operations abroad, and injure us and those in Europe dependant in a large measure upon us, more than the mouthings of an army of soap-box orators.

'Let me cite a single instance by way of illustration: England is confronted by the most serious food-situation in its history because practically every able-bodied man is under arms, and there is nobody at home to till the soil but women and children and men whose usefulness as fighters has been outlived. There must be a greater cultivation of the land than ever this summer.

"We had this in mind when we contracted with the English Government to build for them a large number of tractors. Each tractor in England can produce fifty times its weight and bulk in a single season. For this reason it should have preference in shipping even over food. We sent those tractors to the seaboard in solid trains, so that there might be no delay in their reaching England in time for use this season. Several thousands were permitted to pile up there, until the docks were congested, while less than 10 percent had been loaded aboard ship.

"Now, thousands of tractors lying on the dock on this side of the Atlantic do not help the food-problem anywhere. Besides, Canada and this country were begging for these machines, and our only reason for sending them abroad first was because we believed the need there was more urgent. We cabled Lord Northcliffe to this effect, and suggested that if his officials could not load them on board ship they be released for use at home. Back came the assurance from Lord Northcliffe that he would act vigorously, and the way those tractors were placed on shipboard indicated that he was as good as his word. That particular 'congestion' faded with gratifying rapidity.

"Such conditions are far more prevalent than the public is aware. It is not because the interests responsible for this state of affairs love war for itself, but they seen an opportunity to profit at the public expense, or are inclined to baulk at what they choose to regard as unwarranted interference with their affairs. This is the very spirit that dominated the German junkers whose rule we have set out to overthrow. It is the world-old principle of parasitic power given present day application, and it is one of the most dangerous foes we have to fight right now, because it is not thousands of miles overseas but right in our midst.

"If there ever was a time in the nation's history when selfish intergets should be shoved so far into the background that they would be entirely forgotten it is this very day, this very hour.

"I am for peace and against war just as strongly today as I ever was. I stand exactly where I have stood right along. But if we can't have peace without fighting for it, by all means let us fight. And let us fight in such a manner that the whole world will understand that we mean business—that we are in it to stay, with all our hearts and souls, until the finish."

—W.S.S.—

CANADA LARGEST BUYER OF AMERICAN MOTORS

Country Now Prohibits Cars Costing G.$1,200 Or Over; Buys 16,438 Machines In 1917

Canada continues to be an excellent market for American cars, according to the export returns for April, showing that in that month 1,815 passenger cars went into the Dominion from American factories, and 142 trucks. The value of the former was estimated at $1,574,281, and the trucks at $208,998. The figures, however, were less than for the month of March, when 2,276 cars were taken by Canada. The cars exported in April show a value of less than $1,000 apiece.

Makers of the lower-priced cars will not be affected by the new Canadian order prohibiting the importation of automobiles costing $1,200 or over without a license from the Ministry of Munitions, and this act may reduce the volume of American exports in the near future. The prohibited cars are placed in the luxury class with nearly 1,000 other articles styled as non-essential for Canadian residents during the period of the war. The Canadian automobile imports from the United States in 1917 amounted to 16,438 cars, valued at $12,401,705.

The total exports from this country in April of motor vehicles, accessories, airplane parts, and tires totaled $15,710,559, a slight increase over March, including 6,104 passenger vehicles and 655 trucks. Canada took more than any other country.

A larger proportion of motor material is being shipped from seaports outside of New York than formerly, as only 24 percent of these exports from the United States was sent from the port of New York in April, as compared with 46 percent in March and 61 percent in February.

Strength

C.A.V. ACCUMULATORS

British Made Throughout.

In 1892 we set to work to evolve a type of accumulator which would stand up to the roughest usage. That our efforts were successful is proved by the fact that C.A.V. Accumulators were standard on most of the famous cars in the old days as they are at the present time. C.A.V. Batteries are fitted with PLATES THAT NEVER BUCKLE

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It's a low-priced, economical good looking car with a splendid record of achievement.

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HIRE CARS

$3.00 per hour

$1.00 minimum

New 1918 Model Chevrolets Used Exclusively

PHONE 2403

K. T. C. GARAGE

21 FOOCHOW ROAD

AUTO TRUCKS PROFIT BY NEW U.S. RAIL RATES

Passenger Cars, Too, Will Be Used More Extensively For Long Trips, Belief

New York, June 23.—One interpretation of Mr. McAdoo's action in increasing railroad freight and passenger rates as made by automobile men is that the government believes automobile trucks are capable of handling a tremendous share of the nation's freight and that the increase is to discourage shippers from using valuable car space for the transportation of products less essential to the needs of the nation.

Manufacturers of passenger automobiles have also taken heart because the decision tends to encourage greater use of the automobile for travel, and unless an increase in the cost of gasolene offsets the gain automobiles should be used more than ever before.

A striking example of the immense saving to shippers can be had from these figures, compiled by the F. B. Goodrich Rubber Company. If the shippers now using trucks as carriers between New York and Philadelphia were sending their tonnage, which amounts to 900,000 tons annually, over the railroads instead of the highways, the recent freight rate increase of the railroads would tax them approximately $450,000 more than they paid previously.

Probably even greater than the impetus to the motor truck industry will be the effect on the passenger car business. Business and professional men will make short business trips by automobile on a larger scale than ever before, it is asserted. Fewer trains and conveniences for the traveling public will cause thousands to switch over to the highways and passenger cars.

—W.S.S.—

Test Your Brakes

In the every day driving of a motor car, safety often rests with the simple ability to stop the car. Strangely enough this point has not been given anywhere near the full attention that it deserves. The efficiency of brakes can be easily determined by making this simple test. Drive the car along a level, dry road at a speed of 30 miles an hour, then apply the brakes and measure the number of feet that are traveled before the car comes to a dead stop. With brakes in good condition and properly adjusted, this step should be made in from 20 to 30 feet. This means that a normal quick stop should be made in about three car lengths. Not only should a car be able stop in this space when new, it should remain able to do this always.

Whether located within the brake drums of the rear wheels or on the drive shaft, the motor car brake is merely a metal shoe which bears against a revolving drum and depends upon just two things for its ability to stop its motion. These two things are pressure and friction.

Frequently trouble is due to the brake linings having been worn down and their efficiency thus impaired. In this case, the brake lining should be removed and new ones attached.

Mr. W. M. Letts

Head of Crossley Motors

Among the men who have helped turn the giant hand of industry to the task of winning the war for the Allies a prominent place is accorded Mr. William Malesbury Letts, managing director of Crossley Motors, Ltd., of Manchester, recently created a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

The Crossley car in its highest point of development is regarded as the work of Mr. Letts and to him is accorded the credit of bringing the Crossley firm to its present fame. At the outbreak of the war Crossley Motors was at its zenith with a plant of tremendous productive capacity and splendid equipment. The plant was placed at the disposal of the government and since that time, though no official report has been made of the work done, the establishment has bent itself to the full extent of its power to give the Empire sinews with which to carry on in the struggle for world liberty.

The work entailed in adaptation of plant, the journeyings here and there to expedite matters, have made Mr. Letts one of the busiest men of this time. The arduous tasks have not chilled his cheerful buoyancy or prevented him from finding time to do the essential work that needed his personal attention. There is one thing, however, Mr. Letts cannot find time to do, and that is the work of other people—though he is the most "get-at-able" of men. He expects to perform his own duty and insists upon those around him doing theirs. Thoroughness and efficiency mean work well done, and they are the traits of character which meet with his ready approval.

Wonders Of Auto Industry

Remarkably interesting statistics are to be found in a pamphlet entitled Wonders of the Automobile Industry, just issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, 7 East Forty-second street, New York. It is shown that the number of employes in the industry is 830,000 and that they and their dependents would populate the city of Chicago or Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis combined or any one of 12 states or of seven states combined.

The wages paid annually, $747,000,000, are approximately equal to all the gold in circulation in this country.

The capital employed $1,297,000,000, is greater by $250,000,000 than that of all the national banks, greater than the combined capital stock of the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads, and is more than twice as large as the capitalisation of the Standard Oil group of 35 companies, also four times as great as the combined capital of all the steel companies with the exception of the United States Steel Corporation.

The number of passenger miles by automobile is not less than 10,000,000,000 greater a year than that of the railroads.

The seating capacity of the automobiles is 25,000,000 persons, compared with 2,500,000 for the railroad cars. If the railroads would undertake to handle the number of persons now carried by automobiles it would require duplication of all of their passenger locomotives and cars, at a cost of more than $1,000,000,000, as well as duplication of its passenger tracks, depots and employes at an expense impossible to calculate.

Assuming that our army of 1,000,000 men had been mobilised on the first day of October, our automobiles, traveling at the rate of 100 miles a day, with four passengers to a car, could have carried every man in the army 600,000 miles up to the end of May.

It is shown that farm values during the 16 years after the introduction of the automobile increased at three times the rate of the previous 20 years, despite the fact that the rate of increase of population, and particularly of farm population, decreased in the later period.

Assuming that the farmer uses his car an average of only ten miles a day and that he is the only passenger and that his car was taken away and a horse substituted, the result would be an aggregate loss to our farmers of 300,000 in every year.

So much land is needed to raise the food necessary for the horses of the United States that if it were put in cultivation with the aid of tractors the resulting produce in one year would pay our national debt, including all of the Liberty bonds issued to date.

These are but a few of the extraordinary facts in this little folder, a copy of which may be obtained on application.

—W.S.S.—

Norway Orders Electric Trucks

Gasoline Famine Leads Government Use Of Other Power For Food Cars

The Norwegian Government has placed orders with American manufacturers for fifty heavy duty electric trucks to be used in various communities for the distribution of food. Norway is faced with a gasoline famine, gasoline costing about $1 per gallon, when obtainable. It is estimated that to feed a horse with grain for one year requires five acres of land, sufficient to support about eight persons. The electric vehicle is the solution to these Norway problems. Water power is plentiful, and current for electric vehicle charging is available at small cost.

FURTHER STANDARDISING OF AUTOMOBILE PARTS

Steps Taken To Conserve Materials And Increase Efficiency Of Cars And Trucks

Further standardisation in automobile manufacture with a view to conserving material, improved efficiency of motor trucks to relieve the railroads and the establishment of rural motor express routes to aid farmers in getting supplies to market, are some of the plans agreed upon by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce as measures to aid in winning the war.

Standardisation will relieve the necessity for making and carrying an excess number of parts. Already makers have standardised on treads at 56 inches, so that only one width of axles and fenders is required. There has also been marked progress in standardising wheels, tires, rims, nuts, bolts, magneto bases, bearings, cotter pins. From more than 300 sizes, cotter pins have been reduced to 46.

At the annual meeting of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce last week, reports showed that car builders are saving the use of freight cars by driveways. More than one-third of the production of a number of the big manufacturers is now driven over the roads to dealers. At this meeting a special committee was authorised to take up the standardisation question.

It was decided to establish more return loads bureaus, 38 already being in operation throughout the country.

Motor truck production, according to reports of the Chamber, has increased more than 100 percent during the past six months as compared with the same period last year. There are now 400,000 trucks in use besides thousands of passenger cars used for light trucking and business purposes.

The annual election resulted in the return of Charles Clifton, head of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., of Buffalo, to the president's chair.

More Work Is The Program For Slacking Motor Trucks

Of the 400,000 motor trucks in the United States 70 percent, or 280,000 run empty on return trips, says the Literary Digest. In other words, they are idle just half the time. The maximum possible daily tonnage, if all our trucks were properly employed, would be nearly 1,800,000. The actual tonnage carried is about 600,000. If the ideal conditions could be attained, it would thus be possible for our motor trucks to carry an additional 1,200,000 tons of freight a day, or 360,000,000 tons in a 300-day year. It is impracticable to suppose that this ideal condition could ever be attained, but an effort is being made to approximate it through the action of what are called "Return Loads Bureaus." Thirty of these bureaus are now in operation in the three States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut alone, little Connecticut leading the list with fifteen. Other States are following suit, and now we are told by the author of an article in The Commercial Vehicle (New York) that what is needed next is a government director of Return Loads Bureaus, to co-ordinate the whole work. The business of these bureaus, as their name signifies, is to provide a return load for every truck, so that it shall never be obliged to take time and waste gasoline simply in moving its empty self. We read:

"During the year ended December 31, 1916, the last year for which the records are complete, the entire railroad system of the United States transported 2,418,676,023 tons of freight. If the 50 percent increase over our present ideal maximum carrying capacity could be secured it would thus amount to approximate upon the co-optration of the State railways.

"This 5 percent seems insignificant in itself until it is realised that it is just such short-haul freight as motor trucks can best transport that has always proved unprofitable for the railways, and which they will now gladly turn over to the motor truck, since they have more of the dividend-paying, long-haul shipments than they can take care of. These figures simply show the great latent possibilities of the motor truck and point the way toward the great responsibilities with which the director of Return Loads Bureaus in this country would be intrusted.

"Notwithstanding that there seems to be a general spirit of optimism concerning the reduction of railroad congestion since the lines were taken over by the Government, many close students of transportation look for no relief, at least during the coming winter of 1918-1919. They base their belief that congestion is more liable to increase than decrease, especially in the territory along the Atlantic seaboard, on the fact that all the food and clothing heretofore consumed by the soldiers of the draft who have been selected from points remote from the Eastern coast will have to be shipped this year to the Atlantic for trans-shipment overseas. Our Army in France is still small as compared with what it will be, and as it grows more and more food, clothing, ammunition, and various war materials will have to be shipped across the country to the Eastern coast. It is pointed out that the great increase in the materials of this nature will in all probability offset any increased efficiency on the part of the railway system which might be secured through government ownership and control.

"If these conditions do prevail—and it seems likely at this writing that they will—it is evident that a greater use must be made of our motor trucks if the serious railway congestion of last winter is to be avoided.

"It is also necessary that the closest kind of co-operation be worked out between the various Return Loads Bureaus and the highway officials of the States. The best Return Loads Bureau system in the world will be of little avail if the highways are not kept clear of snow during the winter months. In this connection it is highly important that the work of keeping the roads passable to be taken over by the State roadway officials and not left to the various counties or townships, for these agencies have neither the money, the equipment, nor the initiative to do the work quickly and efficiently. If it is left to these agencies there will be found many gaps in an otherwise clear route—roads clogged with deep drifts of snow which will hold up motor truck transportation in both directions.

"The wisdom of leaving such work to the small counties and townships has been disproved in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. The State of Connecticut, which has the most complete and best-organised Return Loads Bureau in the country, bases the success of this work upon the co-operation of the State highway commissioner, who has been entirely responsible for keeping the roads clear and who has been furnished with a sufficient money appropriation to buy motor truck plows, scrapers, and other similar equipment, in addition to engaging the necessary labor. This money was appropriated by the State."

In conclusion, the writer tells us that Return Loads Bureaus are being established in the entire territory north of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi, including thirteen States.

WHY MICHELIN
TYRES
are unquestionably
The Best.
Michelin invented the pneumatic tyre for motor cars in 1895, and ever since has concentrated on the production of Pneumatic tyres only.
The Michelin firm was founded in 1832, consequently Michelin has eighty-six years' experience in manufacturing rubber, and twenty-three years' experience in making and selling pneumatic tyres—both exclusive advantages that are at once the envy and admiration of the tyre world.
MICHELIN
COVERS are just as good as Michelin red rubber TUBES which are so often imitated in colour, but never equalled in Quality.
The first Car ever fitted with pneumatics
MICHELIN in 1895
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Overland
TRADE MARK REG.
Out o'Doors
Ride the road of the great Outdoors!
Be healthier, happier—drive an Overland.
A model of your very heart's desire is included in the complete range of Overland motor cars. A car that will make you proud yet will meet your purse.
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Look at an Overland—a glance will convince you of its excess value. See the Model 90 Touring Sedan for example (illustrated). There is nothing in the world like it for all-year-'round utility. May be instantly closed in case of sudden storm and as quickly opened again from end to end. Big four inch tyres, great reserve engine power, fine appearance; simple control, comfortable, long lasting. And it is completely equipped—ready for the road.
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Drive a battle-ship without fuel.

Enable airplanes to carry thousands of pounds of munitions.

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Supply electricity.

Produce nitrate.

But pshaw! What's the use of enumerating all the wonderful things the new engine will accomplish. Just take it from Giragossian it will furnish free energy.

Of course wise and aged persons with long memories who remember Keely and his motor will shake their hoary locks and chortle scoffingly. But there were also those who laughed at Edison, Bell, and Marconi. At all events, the inventor of the engine which is to utilise this energy has succeeded in interesting Congress, and the House has ordered an investigation of the device by five scientists approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The inventor or discoverer of this new power is Garabed T. K. Giragossian, an Armenian who came to the United States in 1891. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says of him and his machine:

In the twenty-six years of his residence here he has discovered a new principle of energy; he has perfected a machine which he claims will run without fuel, "without expense, or without toil except wear and tear of machinery;" he has convinced Congress of the United States that his discovery is worthy of unusual consideration and protection.

In a statement he declared that if "Garabed" were used now by the United States it would have this immediate threefold value in winning the war:

"1. The ships would be smokeless and the speed increased at least fifty percent—maybe one hundred percent. It will increase the speed of any ship in some degree. This would be the best remedy against the U-boat.

"2. We could utilise it in airships so they can carry very heavy loads, according to the will of men. We can make them develop 10,000 horse-power if necessary. It depends on the size. The 'Garabed' can be supplied to any size of airship without any fuel or any other known material to hamper flight by weight. We could encircle the whole globe without descending to the ground. We could carry great loads across the Atlantic and attack the enemy.

"3. The 'Garabed' can be placed on land-ships, battle-ships, or dreadnaughts, of whatever size is practicable, and furnish motive power for them without fuel requirement."

This marvelous and mysterious energy of Mr. Giragossian seems at least to have animated the members of Congress, for while he guards the secret of "Garabed" with great care and they know only what he has chosen to tell them—that it is a new principle of force to be utilised in his engine—his absolute confidence has quite convinced them that he has probed some secret of the air. The nearest approach to an explanation of his discovery is to be found in this transcript of his examination by the House Committee on Patents:

Mr. Nolan: "Is it necessary to have your engine in order to generate the free energy?"

Mr. Giragossian: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Nolan: "You can not attach any applicance to a present-day airship engine and have it work?"

Mr. Giragossian: "No. It will not work with the present engine."

Mr. Nolan: "It is a separate engine entirely?"

Mr. Giragossian: "Absolutely. Supposing it is three connected together."

Mr. Nolan: "This is not along the lines of perpetual motion?"

Mr. Giragossian: "No, sir; I did not discover any motion. I did not overcome gravity or anything of that kind."

Mr. Nolan: "This is something on the same principle as Benjamin Franklin's discovery of electricity and its uses? It is a natural force?"

Mr. Giragossian: "Yes, sir; this force is already extent and I am going to utilise it by means which I have discovered. It is concentrated. If we want to make use of electricity out of the earth we concentrate that. If we utilise the current or the tide, we have to concentrate, because it is very wide. The same thing is true of the wind. It is necessary to build engines to produce thousands of horse-power. My device is utilised in such a way that it is almost condensed energy. We can produce thousands and hundred of thousands of horse-power. The most improved locomotive has 3,000 horse-power. The source of the energy is very great. We can make 100 horse-power from a machine with 10 horse-power with a small change. It is portable, and you can carry it from place to place. We can build thousands of horse-power, 10,000 if necessary, by connecting wheels."

The discoverer is very earnest. He frankly admits that his claims are open to ridicule because of a "prevailing prejudice or conviction among a certain class that energy can not be produced without expense," but he says:

"I tell you there is no expense in the economy of nature in the production of energy. I am not claiming that I will produce energy by magic, but I will tell you that I have discovered a natural force that we can utilise and have energy as we like, without toil or expense.

"I will not bring any argument to convince any man, but I know as a positive fact, after an experiment of years, and after working for years, that I can demonstrate it before anybody and convince any man of common sense. I can lay down my drawings before scientists and can convince them in fifteen or twenty minutes that I have accomplished this work."

Giragosdan's success in winning Congress to a consideration of his claims was the climax to a life of tragedy. He was born in Armenia at about the time of the Civil War in America. The records of his birth were lost and he does not know his own birthday. He says he has been told two dates, one of which makes him fifty-three and the other fifty-seven years old. Of his family he says:

"My father's name was T. K Giragoss. In his early manhood he was treasurer for the Ottoman Government for eighteen years in our section of Armenia. After that he became a merchant. He was killed by the Turks in the general massacres of 1895 and 1896. At the same time my brother and one son were killed.

"In my youth I was a merchant with my father and represented him at Constantinople. Then he let me go to study medicine in France. Instead of remaining I came to America from France as a traveler November 20, 1891. Armenians enticed me to America. After reaching here I opened a store in Worcester, Mass."

The idea of the existence of an unknown energy had been in his head from his earliest youth. He used to watch the half dozen horses in his father's mill grinding wheat, and he was constantly seeking some way to get rid of the horses. This idea was in his mind, he says, when he came to America, and it grew with each year. Steam and the ordinary powers in use never occured to him in the question of the application of energy. His mind was fixed on the discovery of some new method. His idea finally dominated him, but he was without funds, had no knowledge of machinery, and did not know the English language. He went to work in a machine shop to acquaint himself with machinery, and then to Boston where he engaged in trade to furnish him with the money that he needed. The Post-Dispatch says:

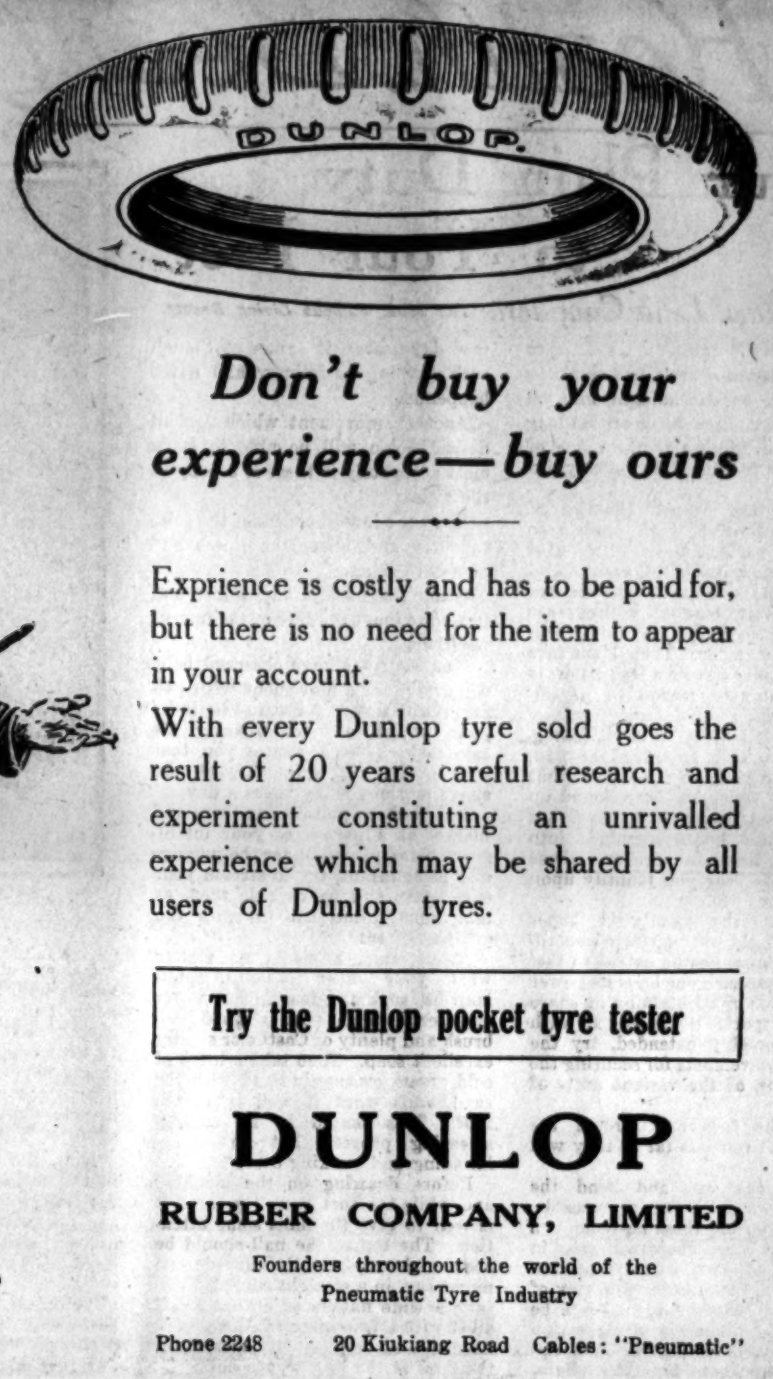
Giragossian's final discovery of the principle he was after flashed over him one morning about three or four o'clock.

"It had been hovering about my mind in a general way for two or three days," he declared. "I was in the habit of getting up at various hours of the night to write my thoughts, and kept pen and paper on a table by my bed. When I awoke that morning it was there plain. That had been working in my mind while I slept without my being conscious of it, just as everybody's mind is working."

The inventor, or discoverer, then began a long task of perfecting his work. Thirteen years later, or a total of seventeen years, he finally perfected his machine and saw it work as he had planned.

He has been working to get special protection from Congress over two years. Resolutions to grant it to him have been introduced from time to time by Representatives Church, of California, Tague, of Massachusetts, and others. "Garabed" was regarded as a joke and did not get serious consideration until leaders were impressed with the claims made for it as a war measure.

The object of the resolutions was to provide for the demonstration of "Garabed" and to secure Giragossian in his rights if the invention is practicable. It furthermore gives the United States the right to use the device without charge.—*Literary Digest.*



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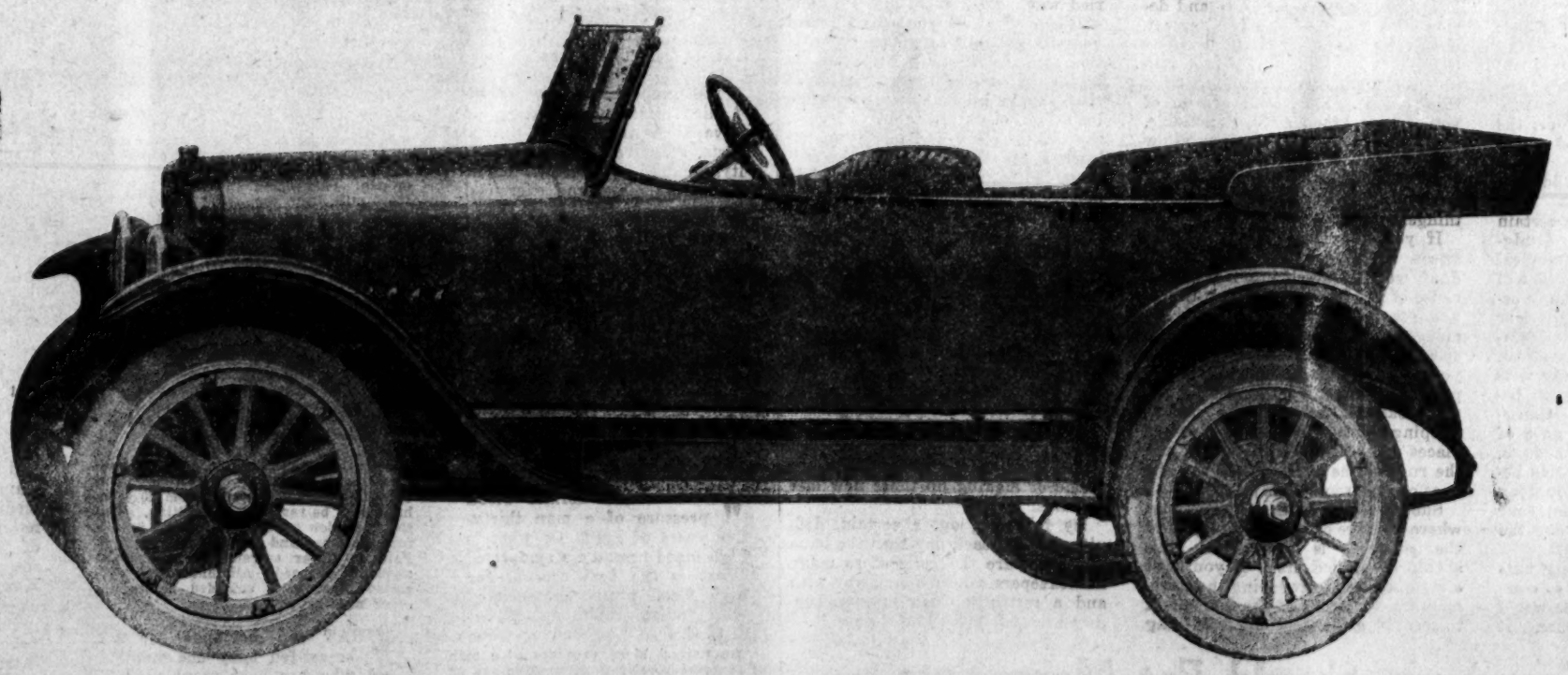

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Health, Beauty, And The Home

Your Plain Duty to Your Feet

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri, ***The Most Famous Living Beauty.***

WOMEN have for generations regarded their feet as blocks to be camouflaged into all shapes and sizes of footgear. So long as the gear was up to the notch of fashion the foot itself was utterly disregarded.

Yet all the French beauties of the First Empire wore sandals so that the perfection of their feet might be admired of all men. And many a woman to-day, as she reclines on her "chaise longue" will observe the latent possibilities of this much-neglected member. Then I am sure she will gladly devote a few moments of her lounging period to its improvement.

Though it may sound a bit fantastic, I am going to introduce you, madame, to your own foot; not that solid block which has been bound up in satin and varnished leather, but to twenty-six bones combined into two very beautiful arches, whose duty it is to bear you jauntily upon your path of life.

You see, the twenty-six bones must be taught to co-operate smoothly. They must not be bound so fast together that each one loses its power of usefulness in maintaining its share of arch support. So, as you sit with legs comfortably extended, try the following movements for securing the co-operation of the various units of the arch.

Bend the toes and stretch the ankles downward as far as they will go.

Stretch the toes and bend the ankles upward as far as possible. After performing these movements a dozen or so times, there will arise in the calves of your legs a sensation which vividly recalls the first day of the skating season. So, if there be any virtue in the power of suggestion the above exercise will be most appropriate on those breathless Summer days when it seems as though such a thing as Winter had never happened.

Another movement which I shall describe you will be able to learn most accurately if there is a baby in the house.

Press the inner borders of the soles together and allow the knees and ankles to relax.

Stretch the knees and ankles and press the inner borders of the insteps together.

You may not have observed baby performing this movement with two feet simultaneously because he lacks your power of co-ordinating his movements, but I assure you that each of his feet goes through the above motions many times a day.

And then, as you recline there and marvel at a person of your intelligence being placed under the tutelage of a mere infant, try to stretch your toes apart and to wriggle them as that same infant can do with the greatest of ease.

About once a week, no matter what your other bathing habits may be, soak the feet in hot water and scrub them with a good nail brush and plenty of Castile or similar excellent soap. Then take a lump of cold cream or vaseline and with the two hands work it well into each foot. This should be no cursory smearing process, but an honest kneading and working over.

Before drawing on the stocking and while the foot is well greased it is well to give the nails some attention. The top of the nail should be short and very slightly curved; one might say, in a straight curve. Then take a wide flat-ended orange wood stick with a few wisps of cotton over its end, and very gently press down the flesh at the base of the nail.

Try to devote a few moments of the lounging period in your boudoir to the improvement of your feet."
Photograph Posed by MISS GRACE DARLING at CAMPBELL STUDIOS.

I should like to suggest a practise which will both help your pocket-book and your feet. Now that leather is so costly why not resolve to wear only canvas or similar shoes in the hot weather? This will much benefit the health of your foot and help to conserve the already limited stock of leather.

Now, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and, so, the proof of foot improvement is in the walk. I am quite sure if you have put some of your leisure moments to the above cited good purpose, not only will you observe the aesthetic improvement of your foot, but when next you walk forth with the boy in blue or khaki your gait will match his in buoyant accuracy and elasticity of movement.

Beauty Questions Answered

WILL you tell me how I can keep the cuticle of my nails in good condition?—PAULINE H.

The best way to keep the cuticle of the nails from growing unsightly is to go around the outer edge of the nail every single day, pressing the cuticle back firmly but softly with an orange-wood stick covered with cotton. Never use a nail file or a steel instrument of any kind. If the skin has become hard or rough in texture, then give your fingers an olive oil bath two or three times a week.

HOW can I stop my little girl's hair from falling out? And what is the best way for her to wear it?—S. W.

Your little girl's hair should be carefully shampooed in warm water and tar soap once a week for a time. When the hair is thoroughly rinsed and dried apply the following tonic, rubbing it well into the scalp:

Bay rum	2½ ounces
Olive oil	½ ounce
Tincture of cantharides	½ ounce

Let her hair be worn in as simple a style as possible. If it is wavy part it on the side and tie it back with a pretty bow of bright-colored ribbon. If it is not naturally curly then have it "bobbed," or else find some other becoming way of wearing it straight.

MY face is always extremely pale and blotchy looking. Can you tell me what is the trouble?—HELEN.

You are undoubtedly suffering from depressed circulation and impoverished blood. You must build up your general health by taking plenty of nourishing food and by exercising in the open air and sunshine as much as you can. Guard against constipation also by eating an abundance of fruit and fresh vegetables. For your blotchy skin I recommend this:

Borax	½ dram
Glycerine	1 ounce
Elder-flower water	7 ounces

WHAT is the best method of drying the hair after a shampoo?—M. H.

It is best to dry the hair with warm bath towels, rubbing the hair gently between the folds of the towel until every part of it has been wiped as dry as possible. Then put a dry towel on your shoulders and allow the hair to hang loose and unconfined. If possible you should always go out into the open air or the sunshine to dry it. Never dry the hair with a hot-air funnel, at a radiator or before an open fireplace, because this makes the hair brittle, and the natural oil of the hair evaporates, leaving the hair dry and lifeless.

THE pores about my nose and chin are large and always clogged. How can I get rid of this trouble?—R. B. F.

Scrub the face every night for a week with tincture of green soap, which is a liquid and can be obtained from your druggist. If the skin is irritated in the morning apply a little soothing cold cream to the affected parts. After the skin is practically cleared of the blackheads, then apply nightly with a piece of medicated gauze the following:

Camphor water	½ pint
Glycerine	¼ ounce
Borax	⅛ ounce

WILL you please tell me what to do for my falling hair? It used to be my pride and now it is so thin I can hardly do anything at all with it. I have no dandruff.—MABEL H.

Perhaps your general health is run down. The hair reflects faithfully the condition of your entire system. Build up your general health. Shampoo the hair every two weeks with warm water and castile soap. Then use the following hair tonic:

Tincture of cantharides	2 drams
Bisulphate of quinine	10 grains
Castor oil	1 dram
Bay rum	6 ounces

Keeping Your House in Order

ORDERLINESS is the housekeeper's cardinal virtue. Keeping the halls and the kitchen looking neat is one of the greatest of timesavers. It takes only a few minutes to arrange things in some semblance of order, and the inspiration each member of the family will receive therefrom is incalculable.

We all know that a certain amount of routine detail is necessary to keep the home life in smooth working order. To slight or neglect any detail means a lamentable lack of peace and harmony later. Any failure on the housekeeper's part to keep the house and its furnishings clean, or the clothes of her family in good condition, means a most annoying upset and, in some instances, a bewildering period of chaos.

Of course, such work, to a certain extent, involves considerable drudgery; but if an orderly and methodical arrangement is adhered to, it will lighten the weight of the tasks unbelievably. Any reluctance, hatred or dread of certain duties only adds materially to their burdensome effect. It makes you feel like fighting with everything and everybody; you become nervous and unstrung. Consequently a most unpleasant state of mind is the result. Naturally enough, this will make everybody dislike being with you. And the effect upon your entire family life and upon your husband's disposition is, to say the least, decidedly unwholesome.

On the other hand, nothing puts you or the ones nearest you so completely in tune with the whole world as an orderly, well-kept house. It adds a peculiarly satisfying sense of well-being and comfort and bestows an immeasureable attractiveness on your home and on your personality.

To accomplish this desirable state of affairs, it is essential that you figure out calmly the tasks that must be accomplished first to keep everything in perfect working order. At the same time, you should estimate your own strength carefully and decide what it is that you can neglect, if need be. Let your methods reflect thought and judgment. Avoid falling into haphazard ways of getting things done. Plan some system of your own and then, as far as possible, stick to it. Do not, however, allow the "system" to become a "bugbear" either to yourself or to others. Strive for pliability and reason in all things.

If you find you are not able to sweep the house before luncheon, don't worry yourself into a fever because of it. Learn to pick up things and set them to rights as you go along. Put all the rooms into a species of order, at least, although you can leave the beds airing, if you prefer to do it this way. Empty the waste-baskets, hang up the various sleeping garments in their allotted places and straighten the chairs and the rugs so that the general appearance of each room is tidy and neat.

Should you live in a large city, where the care of the front steps and the sidewalk is a problem, this should be tackled first. If you have a maid, set her to sweeping the pavements in the front of the house and to scrubbing the steps the first thing in the morning. If there are fires to build, these should be looked after next. Afterward, the dining-room should be set to rights and aired thoroughly.

Before getting the breakfast ready you will find it will help wonderfully if you will first have the table set carefully. If necessary do this the night before, or else get up sufficiently early to attend to it in an unhurried way. That extra half an hour of sleep of which you may deprive yourself will not be missed later in the day, when the wheels of the household are moving smoothly, as they should be. Immediately after breakfast, clear the table and wash the dishes; clean and put away the kitchen utensils and place the kitchen, the refrigerator and pantry in perfect order for the day.

By this time you can stop and make the beds, or have them made, and put the sleeping-rooms in order. Clean up the bath-room and be sure that the halls are scrupulously neat, even if they are not swept. If you are to have any special dishes for luncheon or dinner you should set about preparing them now. When this is done, then you can take up the particular task which you may have assigned for this day, such as cleaning the silver, polishing the cut-glass, washing the windows on the inside or making up those new lace curtains.

By following out a certain, definite plan for each day then the loose ends that are the bane of so many housekeepers can be done away with and a restfully clean and well-ordered household will be the result.

Why Everybody Should Eat More Nuts

UNLIKE fruits, nuts rank extremely high in nutritive value. For this reason the weekly budget should contain a certain allowance for a variety of nuts for household use. They are rich in fat and protein content. The only drawback they have, if it can be called that, is their slowness and difficulty of digestion. This can be readily overcome, however, by very careful and thorough mastication.

Unfortunately, chestnuts are the only variety that can be improved by cooking. If chestnuts are boiled until they are tender and then mashed and seasoned properly they add considerably to the enjoyment and nutritive content of the meal. The large Italian chestnuts are the ones most in favor, because the small native ones are difficult to prepare owing to the trouble involved in removing the outer shell and the rough, inside skin.

Many dishes can be made much more palatable and nutritious by the simple addition of a handful of chopped nuts. Nut bread is a great favorite with many, and the familiar blanc mange and gelatinous desserts are rendered exquisitely dainty in flavor by the addition of a few broken nuts sprinkled over the top.

Did you know that twenty-five or thirty large walnuts contains as much fat in their composition as two and one-half pounds of beef? Almonds, too, rank high in protein substances and are usually comparatively easy to secure, though they are a trifle more expensive than the more common walnut. Pecans and brazil nuts, also, have an especially large protein per cent and are nuts which are in wide demand everywhere. The more plebeian peanut must not be forgotten either, for it is to the peanut that the alien but thrifty Italian owes an ever increasing debt of gratitude.

Just now the great hue and cry has been to find a satisfactory butter substitute. This need has been met by a large number and variety of nut preparations which are called nut butter or nut pastes. When absolutely pure this is made from selected nuts that are ground into a fine paste, which cannot be detected, at random, from real butter, provided a harmless coloring has been added to complete the deception successfully.

What the Doctor Advises

ALTHOUGH only thirteen years old, I am five feet, six inches tall and weigh 146 pounds. My chest measures 36 inches. My flesh is firm and I feel fine, but my mother thinks me too stout for a girl of my age. Would you advise me to do anything about it?—M. D.

In view of your height, which is far above the average for your age, your weight does not greatly exceed normal limits. It would be unwise for you to do anything further than to give up pastry and sweets, and perhaps to reduce the amount of bread that you eat.

I AM supposed to have sacro-iliac disease or luxation. I have been treated by plaster casts, adhesive plaster, electricity, including the static spark and static plate, and exercises, but am still troubled with pains, inability to stoop, extend the leg or walk naturally. Can you recommend anything that will restore the integrity of the joint?—E. E.

Relaxation of the joint between the haunch-bone and the lower end of the spine, when it resists all ordinary forms of treatment, has been cured by bone-grafting after the manner devised by Dr. Fred H. Albee, of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital. By this method a piece of bone taken from the patient's own leg is grafted across the sacro-iliac joint in such a way as to insure fixation.

WHAT is the normal blood pressure of a man thirty-five years of age? Of what is high blood pressure a symptom? What is the best remedy for high blood pressure associated with pulse rapidity (98)?—J. C. C.

The normal blood pressure of a man of 35 averages about 120 systolic and 90 diastolic, the former being the pressure during the contraction of the heart and the latter the pressure between the heart beats. It is practically a universal custom to take both pressures nowadays, since very important conclusions can only be drawn if this is done. High pressure is a sign of marked nervousness (merely psychic and transient), of arterio-sclerosis (hardening of the vessels), or of chronic nephritis (Bright's disease.) Sometimes it is observed in aortic insufficiency, or failure of the heart valve which regulates the exchange of blood from the left side of the heart into the great vessel known as the aorta. Again it may be a precursor of organic disease, signifying that the individual is suffering from the results of excessive nutrition, particularly from the effects of protein excess (meat, eggs, peas, beans). It may result from the abuse of the nerve poisons, for example, tobacco. The best remedy in such a case as the one instanced would depend upon the cause. The pulse rapidity would suggest nicotine poisoning as a probable cause. Drugs are seldom used in the treatment and are generally harmful. Avoid alcohol and coffee, take hot baths, and live upon a protein-free diet.

WHAT would be a proper diet for a child fourteen months old, weighing 24 pounds and are graham crackers good to give?—A. R.

The child should have three bottles and two meals. Give the feeding in the following order: 7 a. m.—Cereal, milk, toast. 11 a. m.—Eight ounces of undiluted milk from the bottle or cup. 2 p. m.—Baked potato, spinach or carrots, milk from the cup, bread. 6 p. m.—Eight ounces of undiluted milk from the bottle or cup. 10 p. m.—Eight ounces of undiluted milk from the bottle or cup. Graham crackers may be given with the evening feeding.

IS there any way by which superfluous hair can be permanently removed?—E. L.

Yes, by electrolysis. A fine needle is introduced to the bottom of each hair follicle. The needle is attached to the negative pole of a galvanic battery and the current closed by the patient touching a moistened sponge attached to the positive pole. In a few seconds frothing and blanching occur at the mouth of the follicle, when the current is interrupted and the loosened hair removed by gentle traction. A strength of current up to one milliampere is used. From 20 to 40 hairs may be removed at a sitting. After the operation swelling is reduced by hot fomentations and soothing ointments. Pain is never extreme and anodynes need not be used. All inflammatory reaction must have subsided before another area is treated.

WHAT can be done for a breast-fed baby one month old who has been troubled by hiccough since birth?—M. S.

The trouble is probably due to improper feeding. Feeding should be regular, every two hours during the day and every three hours at night. Hiccough, indigestion and malnutrition will result if this system is not followed. Of course, the child should not be allowed to nurse too long at each feeding. If the mother drinks much tea, as many mothers do to increase the quantity of milk, hiccough and other troubles are apt to result. The tea not only increases the quantity but impairs the quality, for it adds a poison to the milk which disturbs the child's nervous system, and, also, by impairing the mother's appetite, indirectly injures the child's general nutrition. Excess of fluids in general is inadvisable.

MY little girl, three and a half years old, has adenoids. At what age should they be removed and are the results permanent?—K. P.

If the adenoid tissue is so excessive as to give rise to decidedly abnormal signs it should be removed at any age. Adenoid, or lymphoid tissue, is normally present in the roof of the pharynx; it is its excess which gives rise to trouble. Your child should be operated upon if she is suffering from the presence of the growth. In most cases the results are striking and permanent.

WHAT makes me have large black spots before my eyes?—S. C.

They may be due to various conditions in the eyes themselves, not necessarily related to troubles elsewhere in the body, or they may be due to nephritis (Bright's disease), which leads to an inflammation of the retina, which is an expansion of the optic nerve covering the back of the eye, enabling us to perceive external objects. You should have your eyes examined by an oculist, and you should consult your physician about possible kidney trouble. While more or less annoying, such spots are not always indicative of serious trouble, but you must not rest in any uncertainty about them.

WHAT is the action of nux vomica upon the stomach and intestines, and what are the standard preparations of this medicine? I have been obstinately constipated for a number of years and have had to take the strongest catharties. The X-ray has shown nothing abnormal. By accident I have discovered that nux vomica relieves me more than strong cathartics.—R. A. M.

The action of nux vomica on the stomach is that of a bitter tonic, but it has a special influence upon the stomach and intestines by reason of its action upon the nervous system. By reason of its stimulating effect upon the nerves which supply the muscular coats of the intestines the progress of the intestinal contents is expedited. Therefore, where constipation is due to the low tone of the intestinal walls nux vomica is prescribed, either alone or in conjunction with some laxative. The preparations commonly used are the tincture and the extract. The usual dose of the tincture is eight drops three times daily, and that of the extract one-quarter of a grain three times daily, in pill form. The active principle of nux vomica, strychnine, is used more commonly for the purpose under discussion.

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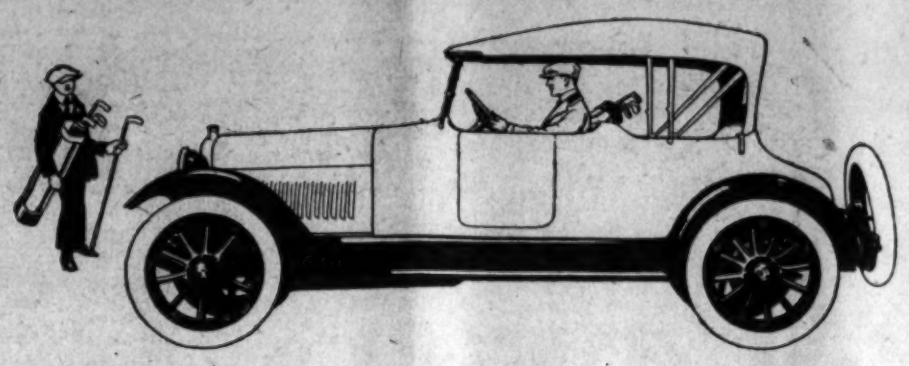
LIGHT WEIGHT SIX



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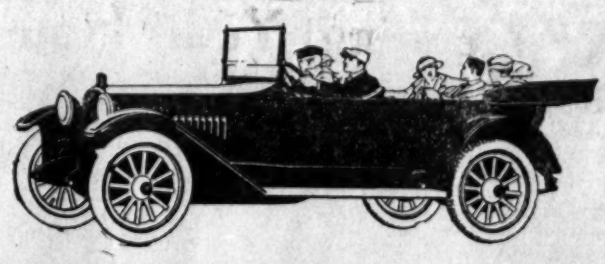

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1918

CONVENTION BIDS ARE LOSING FAVOR

Two Experts At Auction Bridge Urge That They Be Abolished

MISUSE OF THE DOUBLE

General And Growing Objection To This Plan Of Conveying Information

By An Expert

New York, July 14.—There seems to be a growing and general objection to the indiscriminate use of some of the ultra conventional bids in modern auction; those which are purely artificial and have no meaning unless there has been a previous understanding between partners that they are to be used. It may not be necessary to put the actual question to a partner, as he may be a member of the same club or his game may be familiar, but with strangers it is a common practice to ask if such bids shall be made.

Those who remember the rising tide of protest against the high spade bids just before they were abolished seem to think we are threatened with a similar flood of objections to two of our pet conventions, the suit and the no trump doubles. The original intention of the double when the game of auction was framed was exclusively to penalise rash bidding and to prevent speculative declarations.

But there is a class of players who are always on the lookout for some way of avoiding mistakes, of getting an advantage, or of making more out of the hands than the average player. Upon finding that one trick bids were seldom or never worth a double, these efficiency experts began to cast around for some use to which this privilege might be put, and hit upon the idea of doubling to give information to the partner.

The consequence has been that we have now two doubles in common use among the educated class of players which are exactly opposed to the original purpose of the bid. One is the Patton double, showing that the doubler of a no trump bid also has a no trumper, but does not want to play it, nor does he want to penalise the one who bid it first. What he wants is to have his partner pick out a trump suit.

Then there is the suit double, which is claimed as original with several persons. The first authentic instance of its use was during a whist congress at Niagara Falls some years ago, when Lenz and Frost tried it out. The object of this bid is to show the partner that the doubler has a no trumper except for his weakness in the suit that he doubles. This again is clearly a direct contradiction of the original meaning of the double, as there is not the slightest intention of penalising the bidder who is doubled.

A number of letters have been received protesting against the growing use of conventions, and expressing a fear that they will eventually ruin auction, just as they undoubtedly ruined duplicate whist. Two of these letters, which were received on the same day, may be interesting. One is from a prominent player at the Bridge Club and The Players. The other is from the author of the "Encyclopaedia of Playing Cards and Gaming," a member of the Portland and Bath clubs in London. Here is the one from New York:

"Four or five years ago, in the days of the two club and five spade bids at auction, I urged the abolition of all 'convention 'bids' or 'doubles.' These were eliminated in most clubs, and the change of spades to the value of nine points a trick did away with some of others.

"I am of the opinion that the game of auction would be improved by the elimination of the doubled no trump and doubled suit bid conventions, as these are merely attempts to tell the partner what the bidder holds. We might as well have the convention of holding up three fingers after a suit bid to show the partner that the player has the three other suits, or two fingers, to ask the partner to bid two in his longest suit. In some cities they are still playing the two club bid, and in others the two diamond bid, as an invitation for a no trump declaration.

"I have watched the workings of the doubled no trump convention, and have found that it works to the advantage of the first declarer as often as otherwise, either by warning him against going on because of weakness in a suit or by leading his partner to make a suit bid. I think it might be the subject of an interesting article to ask the opinion of your readers regarding the elimination of all 'convention' bids or doubles.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

The following is from Frederic Jessel:

"There is much in the American system of play of which I cannot speak too highly, but I detest all so-called conventions, and am sorry to see so many of your best players advocating all sorts of fancy doubles and calls and takeouts. I am still of the same opinion with regard to taking the partner out of no trumps or overcalling his major suits with minor suits, and am always declaiming here against any system of calling against your own partner."

There is one point in connection with these conventions which is seldom mentioned in criticising their use, and that is their unreliability. While it is true that holding up the fingers might just as well be used to convey the message to the partner,

(Continued on Page 2)

Smiles from the Mixed Court

When motor car No. Umpty-five Tsong Ah-doo at the wheel, bore down upon him on the Burkill Road, C.P.C. 1437 perceived that either the ship was sadly in distress or there was something badly the matter with the helmsman. He wig-wagged the usual stopping signal and then discreetly allowed himself to be chased up over the curbing.

Hastily rubbing away the nick left in his uniform by the outrigging of the craft the C.P.C. gazed down the road after the fading menace. As he saw the car carom first to one side of the highway and then abruptly to the other a gleam of hope began to illuminate his eye. Then he allowed himself a few soulful word of satisfaction. The motor car sidled up against a strong young tree and caromed lightly across the road to an enthusiastic meeting with a very substantial telegraph pole. C.P.C. 1437 smilingly straightened his tie and strutted over to sort Tsong out of the splinters.

In the Mixed Court it appeared that Tsong had no permit to pilot a motor car. It developed further that he was most astonishingly ignorant of the characteristics and habits of motor cars, as the C.P.C. had shrewdly guessed. Finally the whole dark truth was extricated—that Tsong was really only a young and inexperienced coolie. He deposed, in extenuation of the episode, that he was taking the car out so that it might be repaired. This was unanimously agreed to and then the Court gave Tsong a brand new address where he will be at home for the next two weeks. Tsong, however, will not be receiving for the fortnight.

Arrested for loitering in an ominous manner about the premises of Kwen Yang-dien on Sinza Road, Song Ah-tsang stood at the bar of justice in the Mixed Court and cast upon his accuser a look of infinite injury.

Kwen was asked if he knew the prisoner. Yes, Kwen said, he knew this gent, after a fashion. He was formerly a cook about the Kwen establishment. Song chimed in eagerly with this part of the refrain and stated that it was on the strength of auld acquaintance he had happened around to Kwen's to try and negotiate a modest little loan. Kwen broke in on Song with a discordant note. He allowed that there was not and never had been intimacy enough between them for the defendant to build any roseate hopes of raising funds in this manner. The Court advanced Song the equivalent of a week's board bill gratis.

The charge against Choen Ah-sung was that he had appropriated and carted away a silk jacket, several cotton ditto and some bedding belonging to Woo Sing-yoong of Woosung Road. This Choen indignantly denied, but, he coyly admitted, he had stolen five cents. After which soul-easing confession he was led away to three days of untrammelled seclusion.

Van Man-doo, a chauffeur by trade, got into trouble through a Sikh policeman who complained that there was no tail light on Van's car the other night. Van said there was too a tail light. It was a very small light though, come to think of it. In fact it was such a small light that he was convinced that the policeman really hadn't been able to see it. The Court appraised the policeman, saw that he possessed a sharp and perceptive eye and assessed Van $10, large money.

———W.S.S.———

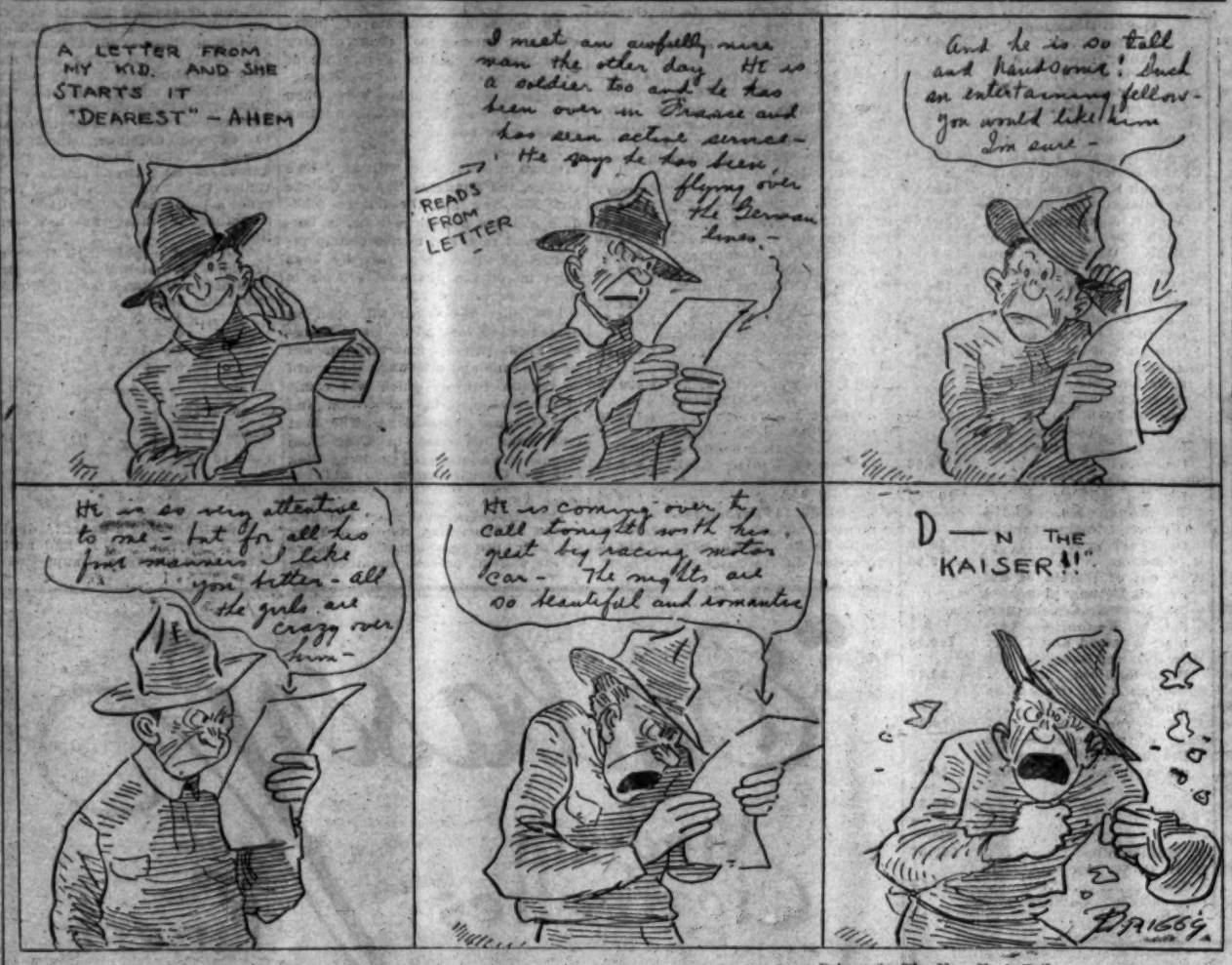
Polo Gymkhana Planned

The Shanghai Polo Club plans a gymkhana and field day to be given early in September in aid of War Funds. The movement was started at the clubhouse yesterday afternoon and action is expected this week.

No polo game was played yesterday but several picked teams went through spirited chukkas. The field was in great shape and the poines performed well.

The following appeared for the practice chukkas: M. O. Springfield, S. A. Sleap, C. C. Boyd, A. Robinson, G. L. Wilson, M. DeMits, W. Middleton, Dr. Billinghurst, H. Herlofsen, B. Beith, H. Hanbury, E. S. B. Rowe, R. C. M. Grierson and Dr. Davis.

Somebody Is Always Taking The Joy Out Of Life!


A LETTER FROM MY KID. AND SHE STARTS IT "DEAREST" – AHEM
READS FROM LETTER
I meet an awfully nice man the other day. He is a soldier too and he has been over in France and has seen active service – He says he has been flying over the German lines. –
And he is so tall and handsome! And an entertaining fellow – you would like him I'm sure –
He is so very attentive to me – but for all his fine manners I like you better – all the girls are crazy over him –
He is coming over to call tonight with his pet by racing motor car – The nights are so beautiful and romantic
D—N THE KAISER!!"
BRIGGS

—*Briggs, in The New York Tribune*

At the Theaters

The arrival at an early date of "The Ginks" vaudeville and "wild west" troupe is announced by the management of the Apollo Theater. According to the preliminary bills the company includes Billy Weston, in a musical act; Miss Violet Harley, formerly of Bandman's, a lasso expert, a juvenile comedian and the Sylvester comedy duo. The date of the engagement will be announced shortly. The remarkable Alaskan pictures which aroused much interested comment last week have their last showing at the Apollo tonight. There will be a special matinee this afternoon.

Blanche Sweet in the five-part production "Unprotected," together with other new films, are listed in the program for the Olympic Theater this evening.

The International Vaudeville Company is holding the headline position at St. George's open air cinema in a last performance tonight and there is also the Gold Rooster production of "Kick In," crook drama which had such a success on the English and American stage.

A good Paramount picture in five parts, "The House of the Golden Windows," featuring Wallace Reid and Cleo Ridely, is on view today and tomorrow night at the Victoria Theater. There will be a matinee performance this afternoon.

The Isis Theater is showing a thrilling three-reel Ambrosio feature called "A Sicilian Heroine" for matinee and evening performances today. An added feature of the program is provided by a company of Peking jugglers and acrobats and there are several comedy films. New episodes, the 11th and 12th, of "The Secret Kingdom," will be shown tomorrow.

———W.S.S.———

Tomorrow's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow, weather permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m.

1. March—Le Fringant .....Pares.
2. Overture—L'Italiana in Algent ..... Rossini.
3. Waltz—In the Moonlight...de Jong.
4. Selection—The Belle of Cairo Pello
5. One Step—The Robert E. Lee Pether.
6. Selection—The Chieftain ...Sullivan

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

———W.S.S.———

The Weather

Overcast, with heavy wind today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 90.6 and the minimum 75.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 93.3 and 77.4.

School For Card Players

Auction Bridge. L. A. H. says: No score, the dealer holds five hearts to the ace queen, five diamonds to the ace king, the king jack of spades and the king of clubs. Is this a no-trumper or a heart?

A sound major suit bid is always considered better than a no-trumper in which there is any risk. Both the black suits are weak in this hand, and neither of the red suits is established. If the partner has enough to go game at no-trumps it should be an easy game at hearts and a much safer bid to start with.

J. H. says: The dealer holds six hearts to the ace jack ten, four spades to the jack and three diamonds to the jack; no clubs. Is this a heart bid?

Not with careful players, as there is no defense in the heart suit except the one trick and no side tricks to support the suit. It is a good secondary heart bid, however, if the situation seems favorable on the second round of the bids. The objection to bidding these suits is that if the contract is not secured and the partner leads he is deceived as to the possible tricks in hearts. A secondary bid will not leave him under any wrong impression as to the defensive strength of the heart suit.

H. L. says: The dealer, Z bids a spade. This goes round to fourth hand, B who doubles, intending it as a conventional demand for his partner's best suit, or no trump, if he can stop the spades. Before A can answer Z redoubles, and insists that the redouble closes the bidding and shuts out A. Is this a new rule, or is there an error in Z's statement?

The bidding is never closed until three players in succession pass the last declaration made. When Z redoubles it is still open to A, Y and B in turn to bid. The redouble by Z has no effect upon A's bid at all, as he can name his suit just as freely after a redouble as he can after his partner's double. Z must have been misinformed.

J. C. says: The first game of the rubber, A insists on bidding up diamonds to four, against three spades, which he makes. A bets that this 28 points on the first game is worth three-fourths of the game, and makes the odds 3 to 1 that they will win that game, as it is so much easier to make 2 more points than for the opponents to make the whole 30. What is this 28 score actually worth?

It is worth 28 points and the honors that went with it, and those 28 points will reduce or enhance the ultimate value of the rubber. Its value as a game winner is about 3 points, as it is only once in twelve times that a previous score of any sort is of any assistance in winning a game. There are no odds on winning the first game beyond this 11 to 1 against that partial score having any influence on it. If it is 50-50 on the game A's chance is about 53 to 50.

Poker. H. F. A. says: A opens, B stays. A draws two cards, B three. A breathes and B bets. Without calling the bet, A lays down the hand, face up, remarking, "I think I have you beaten," and shows an eight full. B lays down three queens and takes the pot, on the ground that his bet was not called.

B is too hasty about showing his hand and taking the pool. What he should have done was to ask A if he was going to bet on his eight full or not. Laying down one's cards face up does not bar a player from calling a bet if the fact that one had been raised has been over-looked.

N. E. M. G. says: A is dealing for F, on his right. B, who sits on A's left, picks up his cards as fast as they are dealt to him, and on seeing the last one passes, before the deal is finished. All the others pass before A has a chance to look at his cards, apparently overlooking the fact that A is dealing for F, and it is A's first say. Can A still open, or or have the others all passed out of turn, and if so, what happens?

All that A need do is to call attention to the fact that he has not passed, and if he wishes to open he can do so. This will, of course, allow those who have passed to come in just as if A had been the last to say, provided they have not thrown up their cards.

R. T. M. says: A has six cards, B four, neither hand having been looked at. Can B draw a card from A's six?

That is the dealer's duty, as he made the mistake. He must be asked to draw the card.

T. C. C. says: A opens, B and C stay. All drew cards. A bets and B called, C dropping out. On the show down it is found that none of the players could have opened and that A did so by mistake. The three players who did not enter insist that they should still have a run for their money, as the pot was not legitimately opened. What is the rule?

A pot once opened, even if wrongly, must be played for if any one comes in against the false openers. B did not need openers, and as he had nerve enough to call what he thought was jacks or better when he had no such hand himself he wins, as the opener's hand is foul. How could the three others have beaten B if they did not come in to draw against him?

This Week's Swimming

A league water polo game will be played by the Shanghai Municipal Police and the International Swimming Club Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock at the Municipal Bath. The Police will be represented by Jones, Wilson, Jefferson, Hunter, Stubbings, Woodfield, Page and Watson as reserve.

The Shanghai Rowing Club will play the Japanese Club a League water polo game this evening at 9 o'clock at the Municipal Bath.

A game in water polo between the Police and the British Navy, the one length back-stroke and the three lengths handicap will be held Thursday evening at 9 o'clock at the Municipal Bath. Points won at the two last mentioned events will count for the Sir Lamerock Cup.

The full list of events for the Rowing Club's annual gala next Friday and Saturday evenings follows:

First Day.

1.—One Length Handicap (Final).
2.—Life Saving Race—Two Lengths.
3.—Club Championship.
4.—One Length Boy Members Handicap (Heats).
5.—Ladies and Boys Diving.
6.—Two Lengths Handicap (Final).
7.—Throwing the Polo Ball (Handicap).
8.—Mixed Team Race.
9.—Two Lengths Boy Members Handicap (Final).
10.—Naval Race—Two Lengths.
11.—440 yards Shanghai Championship.
12.—Springboard Diving.
13.—Water Polo, Jiangdaws v. The Club.

Second Day.

1.—Obstacle Race.
2.—100 yards Shanghai Championship.
3.—Long Plunge Handicap.
4.—One Length Boy Members Handicap (Final).
5.—Throwing the Polo Ball—Shanghai Championship.
6.—One Length Ladies Race.
7.—Team Race—S.R.C. v. S.I.S.C.
8.—Blindfold Race.
9.—Graceful Diving.
10.—Two Lengths Breast-stroke Handicap.
11.—220 yards Handicap (Final).
12.—Pillow Fight Competition.
13.—Water Polo, S.R.C. v. S.I.S.C.

———W.S.S.———

Shooting

Shanghai Rifle Association

Members of the Shanghai Rifle Association will shoot the 1,000 yards range in the long range rifle competition tomorrow morning. The regular monthly competition at 600 yards will be held in the afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Sets of the Bisley score cards may also be obtained from Mr. A. M. Collaco, secretary of the Association, proceeds to go to the Red Cross.

SHANGHAI BEATS NAVY NINE, 7-2

Locals Play Fairly Decent Ball Before Smallest Crowd Of Season

TINKHAM IS IN LIMELIGHT

Local Moundman Pitches Great Ball In Final Appearance With Shanghai Team

SHANGHAI-NAVY TODAY

Shanghai and the Navy will play at the Race Course this afternoon, the game starting at 3:30 o'clock. Cy Wilhoit and Bradley will be the battery for the locals with Maloney and Savage working for the sailors.

Pitching his last game for Shanghai, Tinkham, who leaves for Vladivostok this morning for Y.M.C.A. work with the Czech-Slovak troops in Siberia, held the Navy to eight scattered hits yesterday, fanned nine and didn't pass a man. His farewell appearance on the local mound was far from being sensational but it was delightfully steady and Tink tightened in the tight places. Shanghai won, 7-2, three of the eight hits off Maloney going for extra bases.

The 14 enthusiastic spectators that jammed the stands saw flashes of real baseball and the locals really staged a fairly classy exhibition of the American national pastime. But one error was charged against Shanghai, while the Navy drew five, Jeff McNeil dropping a couple of flys, Becker booting two and Luna slipping up on one easy chance.

No Sensational Plays

There wasn't a flashy play in the seven sessions but Shanghai played consistant baseball and the Navy pulled off two double plays. The umpire on bases saw them.

Shanghai jumped to a three-run lead in the opening frame. Wilhoit lead off with a double, moved to third on Crow's out and scored on Doyle's two base hit. Doyle was caught asleep off second but Bradley drew four wide ones and Gangue, playing his first game for Shanghai, busted one of four sacks.

Incidentally this man Gangue looks like a ball player. He hit a home run, made a neat catch in left and uncorked a throw to the plate that looked like a million. He will be unable to play this afternoon but will be a fixture in the Saturday games.

Luna's error gave Pomeroy a life in the second and Francisco stole. Waite grounded to Collins, pushing Pomeroy along, and the latter tallied on Simth's single to right.

Locals Get Two More

The locals added a brace in fifth and one in the sixth. Waite hit a high one to McNeil and the latter dropped the ball. A passed ball put Waite on second. Becker's error on Wilhoit's grounder moved him to third. Cy stole and Crow's single scored both Waite and Wilhoit.

Pomeroy's single followed McNeil's second error in the following inning, Tinkham tallying.

Three hits in the seventh were responsible for the two sailor scores Luna doubled after Becker had singled but the latter was held on third by fast fielding. Tinkham tightened, fanning Honoski. McNeil hit safety along first base line, however, scoring the brace. Tinkham again put on the screws, fanned Peterson and Crow threw Savage out at first.

The box score:

SHANGHAI	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Wilhoit, 2b.	4	2	2	4	2	0
Crow, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3	1
Doyle, ss.	3	0	1	0	1	0
Bradley, c.	3	1	1	9	2	0
Giangue, lf.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Tinkham, p.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Pomeroy, rf.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Waite, 1b.	3	1	0	5	0	0
Maher, rf.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Smith, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	29	7	9	21	8	1

NAVY	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Peterson, lf.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Savage, c.	4	0	1	6	3	0
Maloney, p.	3	0	2	1	3	0
Collins, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Becker, ss.	3	1	1	1	4	2
Luna, 2b.	3	1	2	3	1	1
Honoski, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Morris, 1b.	2	0	1	9	1	0
McNeil, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	2
Totals	27	2	8	21	15	5

Score By Innings	R.	H.	E.
Navy	0 0 0 0 0 0 2	2	5
Shanghai	3 1 0 0 2 1 0	7	1

Earned runs—Shanghai, 4; Navy, 2. First base on errors—Shanghai, 5; Navy, 1. Left on bases—Shanghai, 1; Navy, 8. Two base hits—Doyle, Wilhoit, Luna. Home runs—Giangue. Stolen bases—Pomeroy, 2, Luna, 2. Wilhoit, Becker. Struck out—by Tinkham, 9; by Maloney, 5. First base on balls—off Maloney, 2. Double plays—Doyle to Wilhoit to Waite, Becker to Luna to Morris, Morris to Maloney. Hit by pitcher—Peterson, Morris. Passed ball—Savage.

Umpires: Haskell and Downs.

Time of game—one hour and 20 minutes.

French War Fund

Subscriptions for JUNE, 1918

	$
L. Ardain, H. Bourboulon, G. Lion, R. Fano, $100 each	400.00
A. Wilden	65.00
L. Basset, L. Lion, A. Muguet, S. Someikh, Mission du Kiangnan, H. C. Zimmermann (July), Mr. and Mme. Maybon. Du Pac de Marsoulies, J. Thesmar, $50 each	450.00
Ch. Jasson, L. Marthoud, M. Broelemann, Hourcade, $40 each	160.00
Famille Dard, L. Seite, $30 each	60.00
Mr. & Mme Brand, Sennet, Ullmann & Co., Industrial Mission Depot, G. Laferriere, A Vogel, Sire, $25 each	175.00
A. Fabre, P. Servanian, J. Grenard, R. Spunt, Duplessis, Labansat, $20 each	120.00
Le Carduner, Monbaron, $15 each	30.00
P. Legendre, R. Tillot, J. Fadet, E. Laitray, E. Traissac Alfonsi, A. Le Goff, J. B. Maubec, J. Vittori, J. A. David, G. Francois, C. Poirier (July), Turdiveau, Bibe, Roy, Rhein, Keylock Pratt & Hobbs, I. Dolgorouchoff, N. E. B. Ezra, A. Kessissoglou, H. Kessissoglou, Mr. et Mme V. Neyer, A. Jost, C. Meller, N. J. Nathan, P. P. Wilhelm, Brun, S. Jastrzembusk, Matheo Beraha, Matheo Beraha, J. Huet, Petit Danois, C. Rheims, M. E. $10 each	340.00
J. Chanudet, L. Henry, $6 each	12.00
H. Bouchara, E. Allemand, Froquais, Y. Briand, J. Thalamot, C. Le Put, Sarthou, E. Gala, F. Vittori, A. Surand, G. Sabattie, Giffard, Lozachmeur, L. Filippetti, Forhan, Schulmann, B. Wilder, Kammerling, D. Chelmis, E. Schoch, A. Sopher, G. Blum, Sidaine, Kotesomitis, Cavadias (May & June), $5 each	130.00
V. Teste	4.00
N. H. Isaacs, S. S. Isaacs $3 each	6.00
Guiglia	2.00
1 anonymous subscription	100.00
1 anonymous subscription	75.00
1 anonymous subscription	60.00
5 anonymous subscriptions, $50 each	250.00
1 anonymous subscription	40.00
1 anonymous subscription	25.00
1 anonymous subscription	20.00
2 anonymous subscription $15 each	30.00
8 anonymous subscriptions, $10 each	80.00
9 anonymous subscriptions, $5 each	45.00
2 anonymous subscriptions, $3 each	6.00
1 anonymous subscription	1.00
	$2,686.00

	Tls.
Joseph Bros.	100.00
Missions Etrangeres, Mission des Lazaristes Tls. 50 each	100.00
Codsi Freres, Sino-Swiss Commercial Co. Tls. 25 each	50.00
P. E. Nova	20.00
J. B. Audigier, Mr. et Mme. Hamon Tls. 15 each	50.00
J. Ellis, M. Myers, H. Huber, R. F., Winteler Tls. 10 each	50.00
Mme. S. Audigier, L. Baillif, C. Vidal, Cabrielli, Y. Lamor, A. Latour Tls. 5 each	30.00
1 anonymous subscription	25.00
1 anonymous subscription	10.00
	Tls. 415.00

	$
Special Donations	
E. Kempffer	100.00
C. Berthier for the Blind Soldiers	15.00
Woo Ah-mow, Bar at Koukaya on the 14/7/18	20.00
Shanghai Lawn Tennis Match at the Cercle Sportif on the 6/7/18	116.00
British Flower Shop for the French Red Cross	500.00
Les Polonais de Shanghai by Mr. Jastrzembski	500.00
French Catholic ladies by Mme. Muguet (pour l'oeuvre des rapatries de Mme. Gillet Motte)	124.00
Mme. Betty Spunt	500.00
50 percent of the receipts on the 14/7/18 at the Verdun Garden	320.75
Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association for the Red Cross (Tennis Match Toussaint-Parbury)	228.00
25 percent proceeds of a bracelet for the Red Cross	75.00
Shanghai Swiss Rifle Club for the Red Cross	100.00
1/2 ticket No. 09,076 (French Lottery, for the Orphans)	50.00
M. Solomon	9.20
Won out of tickets of the French Lottery presented by Messrs. Gensburger, Spunt, Kadoorie, Vernier, Wassard and Co.	700.00
Mlle. Suzanne Salles for the Blind Soldiers	20.00
Subscription at Unsen by Mme. Guignard	85.00
A. W. B. for ac. A. G.	10.00
Part of proceeds of the Empire Entertainers by the American Red Cross	1642
	$3,489.37

	Tls.
G. Wuilleumier	100.00
R. H. R. W. for the Red Cross	50.00
International Savings Society	25.00
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	25.00
M. A. Bilger	50.00
W. M. Carlson for the Red Cross	50.00
Anonymous received by Mme. Wilden	500.00
	Tls. 800.00

	Fr.
For the Blind Soldiers by M. Marcel	974.40
M. Eug. Schlaudecker	1,000.00
Un polonais anonyme for the Orphans of the War	100.00
M. Boutirakoff for the Orphans of the War	100.00
	Frs. 2,174.40

Sent to:

(a) "L'Oeuvre des Rapatries de Mme. Gillet Motte" $124 = Fr. 691.50.

(b) "Les Orphelins de la Guerre Fr. 1,200.00.

(c) "Les Soldats Aveugles" Fr. 974.40.

$6,051.37 at 72.4 = Tls. 4,381.19 + Tls. 1,215.00 = Tls. 5,596.19 at 6.70 = Frs. 37,494.50 for which the Head Office of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, in France, has been instructed to make for following payments:

	Francs
Orphelins de la Guerre	1,383.95
Croix Rouge Francaise	5,863.40
Invalides de la Guerre	2,011.80
Amis du Soldat Aveugles	1,853.00
Oeuvre du Soldat au Front	1,389.50
Oeuvre du Soldat Ardennais	914.55
Paroisse de l'Aisne	1,829.10
Aide et Assistance Coloniale	1,953.85
Souvenir de la France a ses Marins	1,829.10
Corps Expeditionnaire d'Orient	2,748.89
Coordination des secours volontaires en faveur des Soldats (Bains-Douches)	1,829.10
Hospital Auxiliaire de Sceaux	1,108.55
Vestiaire du 16e Arrondissement	2,743.60
Comite Erckmann Chatrian	1,829.10
Protection du Reforme No. 2	1,389.10
Oeuvre des Masseurs Aveugles de la Guerre	914.55
Hopital Auxiliaire 33 Lyon	2,745.25
Hopital H. F. 189 bis Lyon	2,743.60
Total Francs	37,494.50

P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

W.S.S.

Shanghai Harriers Plan Busy Season

Cross-Country Men To Stage Inter-Club And School Fixtures

An interesting program of inter-club and inter-school cross country runs was sketched at a meeting of the Fixture Committee of the Shanghai Harriers Club held last week when plans for the approaching autumn season were put under way.

The Committee is taking steps to arrange interclub runs with St. John's College, the Shanghai Baptist College and Nanyang and the fixture schedule includes all-college runs, a ten-mile road race and novice championships. An inter-school race by boys from all of the Shanghai schools is also being worked up.

The Harriers' season will open on September 28 with a run-out at Hongkew Park. The first four turnouts will be slow runs and afterward there will be regular run-ins which will count in the White shield competition and in the team competitions. The first four runs will start in order from Hongkew, Yangtzepoo, Bubbling Well and the French Concession and beginning with the fifth fixture the order will be reversed.

The Harriers will start the new season in flourishing condition. They are over fifty enthusiastic members in the club at present and there are nine cups to be put up for the competitions.

The Handicapping Committee will hold a meeting shortly.

The fixture committee consists of Messrs. F. W. White, J. Watson, F. W. Watson, T. McKenna and E. Mazzi.

W.S.S.

Convention Bids Are Losing Favor

(Continued From Page 1)

there is still no guarantee that the message should ever have been sent. One player will double with only three tricks; another will refuse to do so with less than six.

It would be interesting, as suggested, to have an expression of opinion by auction players generally not only as to the desirability of abolishing these artificial conventions but how to do it. The high spade bids were abolished only by eliminating the lower value of the spade suit. Then again the great mass of auction players do not trouble themselves to express opinions; they follow example. They have a friend who knows a man that belongs to The Whist Club, or who plays for 10 cents a point, and he does so and so, therefore it must be the correct thing.

The great trouble with these conventions is that the average player does not understand their limitations. Take this hand:

H.—Q 10 3
C.—K 9 2
D.—10 9 8 6
S.—9 7 6

H.— / H.—J 8 7 4 3
C.—A Q 10 7 / C.—6 5 3
D.—K Q J 3 / D.—7 5 2
S.—J 10 8 5 4 / S.—A 3
C.—J 8 4
D.—A 4
S.—K Q 2

Z dealt and bid a heart. A doubled and Y passed. As B had nothing better than hearts, and supposed the doubler had at least five tricks, he let the double stand, as he did not think of five to the jack as two stoppers in hearts. Z went game, at the double value of hearts, making three odd. If B had gone no trump he would have been set two tricks. If A bids the spades he can make his contract or save game against the hearts. Why double?

W.S.S.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba M. . . . Aug. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Aug. 26

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Sept. 2

For Europe etc:—
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon . . Aug. 28

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada:
Per O.S.K. s.s. Canada M. . Aug. 28
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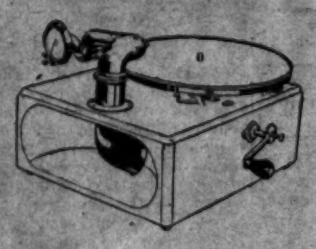

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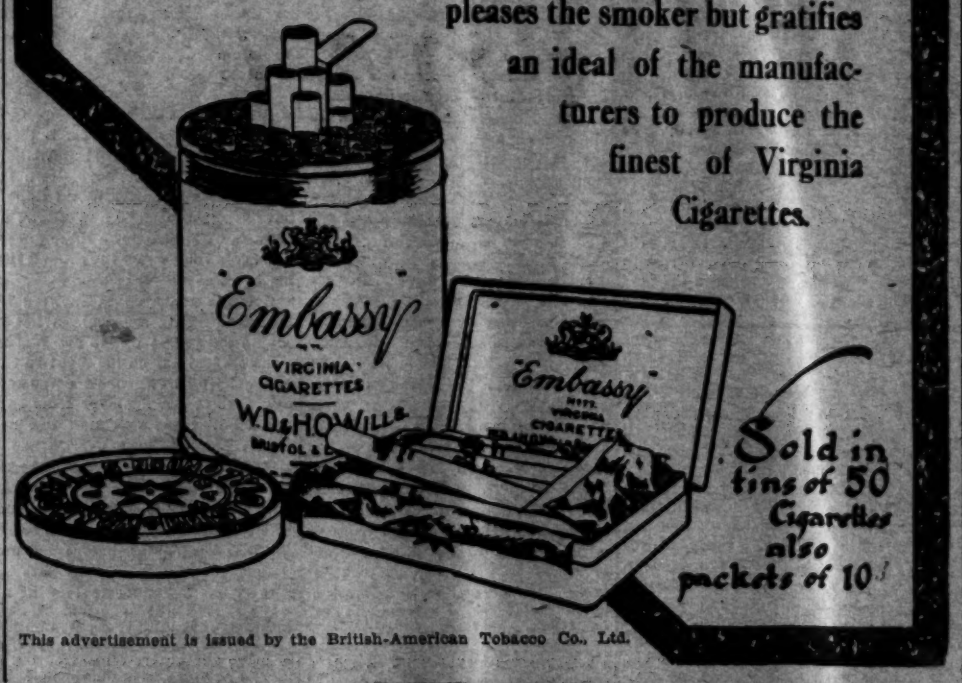

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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^00 — Midnight, 13^30 — 1^30 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.
2035	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1900
2346	1112	638	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1903	1706
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1900	1658
000	1128	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1648
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	280	. .

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	L
716	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1706	1
728	1140	—		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1
745	1200	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	
7.	1	—	220	1	—	1	
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	758	
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Tsianfu dep.	—	601	
1300	033	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	332	
1538	318	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	130	
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	
9.	1	—	420	1	—	1	
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	
1156	853	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	
1208	845	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	
1657	1142	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1340	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	610	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1430
1028	1438	2228	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1128	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1330

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays on

3^30 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place ticke

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. ac

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or t Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	..	7.35	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.58	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH dep.	..	10.21	12.04	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.21	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.50	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW dep.	..	15.30		..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	16.28		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35		..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	..	23.56		..
NANKING dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.06
CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	16.16	1.09
TANYANG dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.06	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.16	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.04
WUSIH dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	12.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	9.35	8.06	12.23	14.04	17.01	19.21	..	5.18
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	12.15	10.15	14.30	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	8.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.50
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.35	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.23	14.00	15.30	17.20	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.32

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kaxing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yahsh dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20
Yahsh dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.49	15.51
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30
Kashi dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52
Songkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40
Lunghwa Junction dep.		*8.18*	*10.39*	*11.58*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*
Shanghai South arr.		*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.2
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.2
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.3
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.4

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07
Zahkou	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20

R. Restaurant Car.